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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XIX., NO. 27. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1909 PRICE: TWO CENTS. One Dollar Per Year.

POINTERS

FOR THE MILITANT IN THE MOVEMENT TO PONDER.

Another Knock-out for Anti-Immigrationists—Absentee Capitalists Counted in an Election—Patriotism and the Pocketbook of Business.

That in England and Wales, countries with hardly any immigration, one person in every thirty-seven is ascertained to be a pauper, is cause to cause our American anti-immigrationists to pause and overhaul their theory that the immigrant is the cause, first of a lower standard of living, then of downright poverty. If the same result is found in different places under different conditions, the cause of the result must be one common to all the places. What leading institution has America in common with England and Wales outside of Capitalism and its obverse—WAGE SLAVERY?

The Amsterdam "De Tribune," organ of the Marxist element that bolted and organized an independent, the Social Democratic party of Holland, comments scathingly in its issue of the 4th of the current month upon certain alleged acts of "Het Volk," the organ of the Holland Social Democratic Labor Party, the political party bolted from. According to "De Tribune," "Het Volk" recently scolded violently both the Leipziger "Volkszeitung" and the Berlin "Vorwaerts" for criticising the policy of "Het Volk's" party, while all the time "Het Volk" is "lifting whole articles from those organs without giving them credit." And "De Tribune" closes saying: "The abusing of people whom one robs is a conduct that we leave to our readers to qualify." The Daily People knows not to what extent the allegations of fact made by "De Tribune" are correct; but this much the Daily People does know, that the practice of "lifting" from Socialist Labor Party press and literature, and then abusing the Party like pickpockets, is a practice not unknown to our American Socialist party Editors, speakers and pamphleteers.

'Tis to be hoped that the European Socialists who have, at last, turned their attention seriously to the Labor conditions of America, will not overlook but properly weigh the incident of one of the late Harriman's railroad employes, one John Crane, starting a fund to erect a monument to their leading fleecer, Harriman, by the railroad employes of the country. If our European friends make a memorandum of the incident they will in due time find the said John Crane enjoying a political job and declaiming on the brotherly relations of Labor and Capital.

Perhaps it is not a Christian, but certainly it is a human deportment for which Socialists, Socialist Labor Party men especially, may be forgiven when they manifest some measure of delight at hearing the high tariff buccaneers denounce their free-trade fellows in the practice of making the working class walk the plank, as people who pursue a "demoralizing, vindictive and upsetting purpose." In free-trade England, where the poverty is such as to have first exhaled the miasma of the Salvation Army, the "demoralizing, vindictive, and upsetting purpose" is imputed by the free-trade buccaneers to their protection fellows. While these gentry so belabor each other, the Socialist, whom both charge with a "demoralizing, vindictive and upsetting purpose" may draw breath.

The report that Nicholas, the autocrat of all the Russias, is abjectly under the thumb of a Greek Catholic monk should be cause for no surprise. It would not be the first time a Church, supposedly spiritual and not of this world, has taken a large hand in temporal affairs by playing on the fears, vanities and material interests of the rulers of empire. Nor is the stock or the training of the present scion of the Romanoffs of a nature to brace him against the mystifications with which this monk is reported to have gained the ascendancy over him.

After becoming acquainted with the beauties of "absentee landlordism," society is now to be initiated into the charms of absentee capitalism. Judge Kelly of Bristol, Va., has ordered the counting of 170 votes cast by absentees at a local "wet" and "dry" election, thereby giving the election to the "wets." The Judge held it did not matter whether "the voters were not bodily present." Of course not. Such is the spirituality of the bourgeois that his body is only a secondary matter—his spirit roams the world.

Bourgeois, whose pockets the protective tariff, so-called, makes inroads upon, are becoming positively "r-r-r-evolutionary." President Taft's Winona speech having goaded these "defenders of Freedom" they are now referring to him as one who "openly indorses a system of ruthless graft equally as indefensible upon moral grounds as the irregularities of the Tweed ring, and national in scope." Considering that the ample proportions of Taft strongly resemble those of the lamented Tweed the allusion and comparison have a poisoned sting. Touch a bourgeois' pocket and his polish vanishes.

Bryan, as a central figure in the contemplated Washington, D. C., pageant to do honor to our homing Gompers, will be the best impersonation of distracted Troilus, yet mounted upon a stage. Bryan, whose heart came near breaking from the shock of the fall he got of leaning upon the broken reed of "Labor's endorsement" through the mouth of the President of the A. F. of L., will be mainly engaged, at the Washington pageant, in burying his sighs in the wrinkle of a smile.

"Every poor man who finds himself unable to pay the price of proper clothing for his children this winter," says the free trade "Post" of Boston city, "will ask"—what? will ask how it comes that, after having produced an abundance, he finds his hands empty, with not enough to buy a rag? Oh, no! It won't do to put such an intelligent answer into the mouth of the workers. Such an answer would open the worker's eyes to the fact that it is in the shop that he is plundered, and, consequently, that it can matter little to him whether the pistol that holds him up is a capitalist "free trade" or "protection" weapon. According to the Boston "Post" the worker will talk bourgeois language and ask, Why did Taft sign the tariff bill?—!!!

Let him who seeks an instance of A. F. of L. scabbery upon itself seek no further. Instances of one union scabbing it upon another are plentiful; instances of one local of a union scabbing it upon another local of the same union are not unknown; here, however, is the case of one local of a union scabbing it upon members of the same identical local! The case is that of the Cherouney Printing and Publishing Company, of 27 Vandewater street, New York. Mr. Cherouney's union printers having struck for better wages and hours of work in spite of the buncombe of a Printers' League into which he had them organized, he discharged them, and filled their places WITH OTHER UNION MEN picked right up on the spot.

The "leading Washington Republican" who, when asked whether he did not apprehend harm to his party from a tariff such as they had just enacted, answered: "Not at all; if there is this Fall a tight finish for the base-ball championship, the people will have forgotten all about the tariff"—that leading Washington Republican must be in clover over the excitement concerning the North Pole. Almost looks as if he were the puller of the wires behind the papers who are raising and keeping up the dust of excitement and excitement of dust.

Figures at times are eloquent. That's a stale saying. The figures in the Tenement House Report, showing there to be 364,217 rooms in this city without light, improperly ventilated and otherwise pest-holes—these figures are not eloquent merely, they are a condensed lecture on sociology, descriptive of the characteristic of the class, one-half of which yells: "The tariff and high prices breed tuberculosis," the other half of which declaims: "Free trade and low wages breed tuberculosis"; and the two halves of which constitute the whole that profits from the tuberculosis breeding "homes" of the proletariat.

Of course, it had to come. The seats of Patriotic Societies at the Hudson-Fulton pageant are being hawked by speculators. The patriotism that does not walk on all fours, and cattle-like browse on patriotic displays, may have existed at one time; it has, if it ever existed, long ago died out. Business speculation out of everything. The more of that, all the greater the patriot's patriotism. Wonder this speculation in seats did not come out before.

Seeing that "Labor pays the taxes" what impudence is that on the part of the U. S. Attorney to prosecute, harass, and otherwise annoy twenty-one yacht-owners with the trumped-up charge that they are dodging the tax on their yachts? It seems that even millionaires can not enjoy their souls in peace, without some meddlesome official who ought to collect the tax on yachts from the proletarian crews on the yachts, bothering the employers. This should be put a stop to, or else the "insidious Movement of Socialism" will be running things before Law and Order and the Family knows it.

"Simultaneous and at once" the "Central Verein" of capitalist politicians in ambush behind Catholicism meets in Indianapolis to denounce Socialism as "utterly utter," and the leading speaker at the Seattle-Alaska-Yukon Exposition, uttering the apprehensions that a decidedly bad conscience keeps awake in the breast of the modern tyrant class, screeches the note of warning against the "insidious Movement of Socialism." By the company ye keep ye will be known.

Ominous to popular health is the excitement now going on among the fraternity of druggists. Intense competition is the most likely and immediate result of the move of the retail druggists to consolidate against the United Drug Consumers' Company, or Drug Trust. This is bad. Competition tends, for a while, to lower prices; lower prices tend to promote purchases. Poor "Public."

Hard upon the heels of the unfurling of the first Suffragette banner in New York, comes the disclosure of facts showing that the Suffragettes are barking up the wrong tree. A Mrs. Mary P. Myton, of Long Island, turns up in the courts as an incorporator of a coal company charged with huge land frauds in Wyoming. Also the news comes out about a New York society dame, Mrs. Augusta Matzner, "living like a princess" on her profits in the rubber trade. Both these women oppress workingmen, and thereby workingwomen, through their ownership of capital. Consequently the cleavage between oppressed and oppressors runs, not along lines of sex, as the Suffragettes would have us believe, but along lines of the ownership or non-ownership of capital.

Hens are more valuable than workingmen and workingwomen. A $20,000 house for his hens is what Ray Rainey of Fort Hill, at Hunting, L. I., has built for his pullets, nicely ventilated, with plenty of sunshine within and without, while thousands upon thousands of the working class are pigeonholed at night into dinky holes, after a day of toil in stuffy, dusty and malodorous factories. In one respect, however, the workingmen and workingwomen are not below, but on a par with Mr. Rainey's pullets. With these, "a record is kept of the eggs each lays, and the length of her life depends upon her output." So with the workers. So then, in that respect, at least, these are not worse off.

THE HUDSON-FULTON EVENT

[From the Daily People, September 25.]

While orators, in well-rounded strophes, will, beginning with this day, rehearse the glories of Hudson and of Fulton, and learnedly discourse on history, navigation, steam, the mystic voice of childhood, as uttered for the occasion by the children of the village of Greenwich, Conn., runs over the gamut of fact and sentiment, matter and aspiration, reaching the highest key and loftiest ambition in the following lines:

Ring the knell of sail-ship;
Sing to one a song:
Yonder floats the frail ship,—
Slowly sails along;
Decks with sailors teeming,
Hulls and cannon gleaming,
Flags and pennants streaming,—
Warships 'round it throng:

Chorus:
Sing a song of sail-ships;
Sing to one a song;
Yonder tie the mail-ships,
Chelsea's docks along.

Hudson's Dutch three-master
Centuries ago,
Entered river vaster
Than to-day we know;
'Gainst its currents beating,
Sailed he, not retreating,
Indian anger meeting,
Like Verazzano;

Chorus:
Sing to him exploring
River of his name,
Holland's gift restoring
Englishman to fame.

Sing the day when sail-ships
Made our city grow,—
Packets, clippers, whale-ships,
Frigates fleet and slow;
Sing of peaceful village
When the pirates' pillage,
Threat'ning sea and village,
Vanished, long ago:

Chorus:
Sing a song of sail-ships;
Sing to steam a song;
Yonder lie the mail-ships
Chelsea's docks along.

Fulton's single funnel,
Belching sooty flame,
Paddles drenching gunwale,
Yonder steams the same;
Half Moon's trip repeating,
Sneers and fears defeating,
Greenwich gave it greeting
When it homeward came:

Chorus:
Ring the knell of sail-ships;
Fulton sing a song;
Yonder ply the mail-ships,
Greenwich shores along.

Sing to the Savannah,
First to steam the sea,
Winds' and waves' hosanna
Hailed its mastery;
Sing to screw-propelling,
Use of paddles knelling,
Water-hid from shelling
Of the enemy:

Chorus:
Ring the knell of sail ships;
Sing of steam the song:
Outward fly the mail ships;
Ocean-lane along.

Sing to ocean-liners,
Frequent, safe, and fast,
Human race combiners:
Tribal days are past;
Hail the cargoed steamers,
While the airship dreamers
O'er the warships' streamers
Circle menace vast:

Chorus:
Ring the knell of warship;
Sing of peace the song;
Yonder darts a star-ship
Heaven's roof along.

Fittingly comes this song from child-throats—earnests of the brighter morrow.

AT M'KEES ROCKS

REVIEW OF RECENT GREAT STEEL STRIKE.

"Good Union" Men Lame Strikers' Power—Socialist Party's Wail for Votes—Capitalist Interest and Politicians Try to Incite Race Hatred—Advocates of Pure and Simple Physical Force Lead Strikers, But Do Not Point Out Political Tricks of the Enemy, Nor Urge Necessity of Counter Political Action.

Pittsburg, September 20.—Through the further developments of the strike at McKee's Rocks, light is being shed which will enable us to once more demonstrate the correctness of the position of the Socialist Labor Party. I may have to repeat news which already appeared in these columns, but it cannot be avoided if we are to clearly understand the matter up to date; it will be a guide as to future developments.

When the strike broke out the "American" element were not anxious to join the "foreigners," but as they only numbered 600, they found it was impossible to remain on the "job." What troubled the Pressed Steel Car Company most was the contract to finish a certain number of cars for the McAdoo Tunnel Company of New York. The strikers were prevailed upon to allow these cars to be finished by "good union" men so that this franchise grabbing company could hold its own against the Belmont tunnel interests. It is safe to say that had the "Good union" A. F. of L. scabs refused to work, the McAdoo interests would have forced a settlement during the first week of the strike.

J. W. Slayton, County Organizer of the Socialist party, became a prominent leader during the first four weeks of the trouble. It was he who spoke for and had the confidence of the men, reporting for the Wise Committee. When I first appeared at McKee's Rocks and addressed the strikers, Slayton said to me, "Oh, yes, we have them organized in language branches; later on after the strike is settled we'll see about what kind of a union they will have." With most of the Socialist party speakers it was, "Stick together, and when election day comes again vote for the S. P."

To the credit of the Hungarian Socialist organization men be it said that they recognized that something more was necessary, and, with the Poles and Russians, they began to develop their picket and signal system, when Wm. E. Trautman of Direct Action theory appeared on the scene. While we must give Trautman credit for the strenuous efforts put forth, it seems clear that the Direct Action notion is bound in the long run (and the danger is yet present) to result in the very thing the capitalist class is looking for—a chance to spill some blood and thereby add discouragement and confusion to the working class movement.

Yet Trautman did emphasize facts, never before mentioned to the strikers, relative to the McAdoo and Belmont interests, and also as to the Pressed Steel Car concern being part of the United States Steel Corporation, which, of course, the Associated Press did not send out, although numbers of reporters were present.

Now, as was to be expected, those who had experience in the old world against the Czar readily subscribed to the Direct Action talk, while the Socialist party Slayton crowd, looking for votes only, went to the other extreme. Thus discord began to appear; whereas, had the principle of combined economic and political action been talked, it would have cemented the bond already being manifested in the early part of the strike. Wise himself was talking of joining the Socialist party after the strike. This individual has proved himself a botch. Due to the ignorance of the great drama being played here, he has fallen a ready tool to the cunning Captains of Industry and shrewd politicians from Washington, as facts plainly show.

When, after the riot on that memorable Sunday night, the foreigners, realizing they must show their strength quickly, took five troopers up the day way and read the "Law" to them, saying: "We simply brought you up here to show you OUR 'military' force"; now go. No more shooting," the troopers begged for mercy, and returned to their quarters. The captain was then notified in writing: "For every striker henceforth one of your men must go. Get too gay and we'll double the dose." This news reached Washington, but not the public. "Investigation" was now the order. A couple more weeks and the company gave in.

The strike was declared off. The strikers marched down the streets in thousands, and each signed his name to return to work; then right about face they marched to the headquarters of the Direct Actionists, which here call themselves the I. W. W., to sign in that organization. The "Americans," "politicians," and business men stood on the curb, remarking: "Those fellows are going too fast"; "That organization is too radical."

When the men got back to work, not all the scabs had left. The company promised "later on"; the men waited.

In the meantime the company was busy. Wise had been influenced. He requested a policeman to arrest Joe Smith, a prominent S. P. man and active for the Trautman physical forcists. Later in the same day Sheriff Gumbart walked into the Direct Actionists' headquarters, as did also Commissioner Neill, Taft's man from the Department of Commerce and Labor. Then in walked the Burgess of the town to ask for Trautman's charter. Having not yet received it he, Trautman, was arrested and locked up from 2 p. m. to 7 p. m., when the Burgess gave him a "hearing," in which Trautman explained "Direct Action" in strong language. The Burgess decided to let him go, saying he would call Friday to see the new charter. But the Burgess did not show up since.

Some of his German friends called on the Burgess, however, and asked him what he had drinking, why he had acted so, locking up the Trautman Direct Action headquarters as he did after clearing the rooms. But the Burgess only shook his head and had no explanation to offer.

Thus things stood when the men, who had risked their lives, were chafing at working with 200 strike-breakers, and asked the "Wise Committee" what

(Continued on page 2)

THE SPANISH STRIKE.

Resolutions Adopted by the Socialist Labor Party.

Whereas, The Working Class of Spain, seconded by all the progressive forces of the land, and led by the Spanish Socialist Labor Party, hearkened to the Anti-Militarist Resolution enunciated and promulgated by the International Socialist Congress held in Stuttgart, in the year 1907;

Whereas, In response to the said Anti-Militarist Resolution a vigorous propaganda was initiated in Spain against the then proposed war of conquest and of capitalist expansion in North Africa;

Whereas, All the national elements of reaction and rapine, clerical and lay, feeling thereby assailed the material interests whereby they plunder the toilers, ruin the small holders and unbrain the masses, forthwith set in motion the enginery of their particular methods for human degradation—the clerical elements by resuscitating the ferocity of the Middle Age spirit of bigotry, the lay elements by trampling upon the guarantees of civic freedom—and thereby threw the whole country into turmoil and riot;

Whereas, Responsive to the interests of civilization which condemn War and demand Peace, the Socialist Labor Party of Spain, upon the suggestion of the Labor Federation of the province of Catalonia, met the brutal blows of the combined ruling elements with the orderly answer of a call for a general strike;

Whereas, This exercise of the Civic Rights of civilized man so exasperated the clerical and lay elements of usurpation that they then went the full length of their criminal instincts—resorted to butcheries, and drenched whole districts in the blood of men, women and children; and

Whereas, This procession of misdeeds is being kept dark by a rigid press censorship intended to conceal from the outer world the fact that Crown, Crosier and Capital now constitute in Spain an unholy Trinity of which only Russia furnishes a similar blood-dripping instance, to the menace of the Progress of the Human Race; therefore, by the powers vested by the Constitution and the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States in this its Sub-Committee in cases of emergency, this Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, in regular session assembled in New York, on this the 22nd day of September, at Headquarters in the Daily People Building—

Resolves, First, That the Spanish Crown-Crosier-Capital conspiracy of silence be broken by the widest possible publicity of the facts herein stated;

Second, That the press of the Socialist Labor Party, in all languages, spread these resolutions in its columns, amplify them with the details published by the Daily People of September 5th (Weekly People, September 11th) in the correspondence dated Barcelona, August 15th;

Third, That the Party membership and friends spread the information therein and herein contained among their associates in shop and meeting place, and to the full extent of their powers among the public at large, and cause their reproduction in all the publications of the land that at all claim to be progressive; and finally, be it

Resolved, That the issue in Spain, being an international one, presents an aspect that commands in its behalf the sympathy of all rightminded men with vigor to promote the Cause of Civilization.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS.

Appeal to American Brothers for Financial Aid.

The Spanish government is carrying on its severe oppression of the revolutionary elements without the slightest let up. Many Socialists and trade unionists are suffering in Spanish jails for no other reason than that they opposed the government's criminal war-policy. The families of these prisoners are in direst need, and the Spanish revolutionists are asking their fellow workingmen in other countries for financial relief.

In a report sent here by Pablo Iglesias, Editor of "El Socialista," a Spanish Socialist labor paper, the conditions in Spain are shown to be such as require immediate relief. Iglesias asks American Socialists and labor organizations to contribute funds to help the Spanish workers. For the present moneys should be sent to Felipe Pena Cruz, Espiritu Santo, 18, 2nd, Madrid.

SEATTLE S. L. P.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY MOVEMENT GROWING NICELY.

Will Soon Give Big Eastern Cities, New York Included, a Run for Honor in Party Work—Big Sales of Literature—Notes on S. P. of Washington and Canada.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 14.—The Socialist Labor Party movement is pushing along nicely in Seattle, and Tacoma also has got a move on itself. The Section now has 45 members, and is making strenuous efforts to reach the 50 mark. The big cities in the East would better get in and do something, or Seattle and Tacoma will make them, including New York, take a back seat.

In Tacoma I have found a ready sale for S. L. P. literature, especially for the Sue books, of which seven were sold at one street meeting. The result of one week of meetings was 16 Sue books sold; 6 subs. for The People, 2 for the German and 1 for the Swedish Party organ; $8 worth of pamphlets sold; and three new members.

The People recently had an editorial on the call of the Bingham County, Colo., local of the I. W. W. for a convention to be held at Salt Lake City. This local in 1906 was Shermanized, and in 1907 was independent. The delegates to the 1906 convention will remember its representative, Motherwell. He was the head and tail of the local, and it was composed of workingmen and small business men. I do not think it has changed its character, and I do not think it affiliated with Bush Temple at any time. As its domination was largely W. F. M., the influence of that organization and the Socialist party was all-powerful.

In the S. P. row in Washington, Dr. Titus is using the kangaroo tactics of 1898. The referendum having gone against him, and the National Committee having recognized the so-called independents, Titus is using his privately owned paper to smash the old and build up a new.

He has all the old spellbinders here in Seattle, and they are holding as many as five meetings a night, to try to gather a following. As to his calling the S. P. national organization "middle class," he isn't a bit better, and the matter he is putting out is just as trashy as the other side.

In Canada the S. P. calls the S. P. of the States reactionary, but they themselves are in the same boat. They have the same faculty of being any and everything, or siding whichever way the wind blows, and are, of course, divided into factions as in the States.

August Gillhaus.

A. F. OF L. SCABBERY AGAIN.

Portland, Ore., Molders Advised by National President to Scab on Fellow Members of Seattle.

Portland, Ore., September 19.—The molders' strike has been declared off here after a twenty months' struggle, and the bosses won a complete victory over their rebellious but misled slaves.

Some time after the Chicago and Denver political conventions last fall, Joe F. Valentine, national president of the molders, came to Portland for the purpose of adjusting the strike. But at the special meeting of the molders that evening practically nothing was accomplished by him in that direction.

Two years last May the molders of Seattle went on strike for a reduction from nine to eight hours' work a day, with nine hours' pay, despite the fact that they were at that time refused sanction from headquarters. The Portland molders contemplated taking the same course, but were advised by a national officer to stay at work, and they did so. About a month later Mr. Valentine came to Portland and advised the molders to do all work sent here from Seattle in case patterns should be sent in. Some patterns came, and the molders followed the advice of their president, and helped to defeat their own brother molders of Seattle.

Although the strike here has been called off for some weeks, there have been very few molders taken back to work.

An Interested Wage Slave.

CALIFORNIA S. P.

ADOPTS STRAIGHT S. L. P. POSITION ON UNIONISM.

Way for Unity Paved?—Sanguine Hopes Expressed by Some Over the Awakening—Two Local Charters Revoked for Political Dickering—Liberal Immigration Resolution Defeated by Only Three Votes—Resolutions on Unity and Party Ownership of Press Lost.

Los Angeles, Cal., September 19.—If the action of its State Central Committee is not rejected by the locals in the State, the Socialist party organization in California will have practically read itself out of the Socialist party by adopting the Socialist Labor Party position on Economic organization at its State Committee meeting held last week at San Francisco.

This being the fundamental issue at variance in the Socialist movement of America, and being also one of the main barriers to unity, some of the more sanguine believe that now the way has been paved for a consolidation of the Socialist forces in the land. Those who hold this view believe that the other issues, such Party ownership and management of the press, Immigration, etc., will follow as a natural result of this changed attitude on Economic organization.

The resolution on Economic organization adopted by the S. P. State Committee is as follows:

"Whereas, Craft Unionism, wherever capitalism has reached full bloom, has approved itself what the plutocrat Wall Street Journal of New York has called it, 'the bulwark of capitalist society'; and

"Whereas, The class-conscious economic organizations of Europe are repudiating the attempt of the Civic Federation of the United States to introduce, through Samuel Gompers, Craft Unionism in European economic organizations; and

"Whereas, The integrally organized Working Class, on the industrial plan, is the embryo of the Commonwealth of Labor, or Socialist Republic, and foreshadows the organic form of that commonwealth, as well as its administrative powers; be it

"Resolved, That neutrality towards Craft Unions which seek peace under capitalism for the abstraction of 'a fair day's wage for a fair day's work,' is equivalent to neutrality towards the Republican and Democratic political parties of capitalism; that the benafide, or revolutionary Socialist movement needs the class-conscious economic as well as the class-conscious political organization of labor; be it further

"Resolved, That the Socialist party calls upon all wage workers to organize into industrial organizations."

This resolution was reported favorably by the Resolutions Committee, and then adopted unanimously by the State Committee.

To the Resolutions Committee three other important resolutions on tactics were submitted, namely on Party ownership of press, Unity, and Immigration. The first two were lost in the committee, due to the loud clamor against them raised by Selig Schulberg. The resolution on Immigration was reported out favorably by the subcommittee, but lost in the full State Committee by a vote of 16 against, 15 for, the delegates of Los Angeles, Oakland, and Schulberg of San Francisco, voting for, and the farming counties and the majority of the San Francisco delegation against it. This resolution read:

"Whereas, The Working Class have nothing to gain by reform exclusion laws, but a great deal to do to let the European and Asiatic workers know the terrible peonage and serf conditions of labor in America; be it

"Resolved, That the Socialist party favors liberal immigration, a closer national and international solidarity, and a mutual exchange of exact labor conditions."

The rejection of this excellent resolution does not altogether mean a sentiment for exclusion laws, though, as Connelly, Gray, and others of San Francisco declared they were in accord with the resolution, but would not anticipate the investigation of the question by the National Committee. It was in vain pointed out, by Schulberg, Cook, Robinson, and others, that a decided attitude of California in this matter would tend mightily to force the opposition National Committee to take the right stand in the matter.

The charters of Locals San Diego and Elmhurst were revoked for political logrolling. The former local selected a list of candidates for a municipal election, and submitted them to representatives of A. F. of L. unions for them to select candidates suitable to the craft unionists. Further, this San Diego local was charged with turning over Socialist votes to the "reform" candidates in the final election, in consideration of political jobs for certain S. P. leaders. In this way, Kirkwood, candidate for mayor on the S. P. ticket, was appointed building inspector.

Local Elmhurst allowed a member to run for school director as "Independent," in order to get votes. He was elected. The local refused to be reprimanded for this act.

The revocation of these two charters would seem to indicate a growing sense of decency. It may mean that the S. P. of California won't stand for political twisting and compromise any more. The S. P. of San Francisco now realizes that the S. L. P. was right when six years ago it opposed and criticized their fusion with the A. F. of L. Union Labor party in 'Frisco and Los Angeles. Austin Lewis has learned a severe lesson, and it is an encouraging sign to note that the Socialist party has acquired the courage to stand up and acknowledge their mistakes.

With the secession of the State of Washington, the awakening in California, and the walloping Gompers is getting in Europe, the Bergers, Barneses, Hayeses, Hanfords and other A. F. of L. henchmen in the Socialist party are in for a rocky time.

Socialist.

BUTLER STEEL WORKERS.

Suffering The Same Pitiless Exploitation as Those at McKees Rocks, They Are Led Back to Work by Renegade Polish Priest.

Butler, Pa., September 25.—While the strike is settled for the workers at McKees Rocks, Pa., gloom still hovers over the homes of the steel workers in Butler.

In Butler the conditions are practically the same as in McKees Rocks. The Standard Steel Car company, another branch of the steel trust, has been forcing the same conditions on the workers there that have caused the investigations at the Pressed Steel Car Company's plant. The Butler men have not been given the publicity, however, and their troubles have been passed by practically unnoticed.

The men and their families are kept in abject slavery. "Kickers" are fired and evicted from their houses and in many cases they are given no pay whatever after they have worked hard for two weeks. The steel trust says they "don't deserve it." One man in Butler, who had the nerve to put by $150, and made a payment on a little shack outside the company's territory, was discharged at once, and all those who expressed sympathy with him or were seen at his house were "spotted" by the company's "bulls." Above all things the worker who was known to talk unionism was "chopped off."

There were over 3,000 men who went out on strike at Butler simultaneous with the walkout at McKees Rocks. A Polish priest took charge of the situation for the company from the beginning. The priest finally told the men that the company would give them a raise after they had worked a while, and the men went back to their jobs.

Up to the present time their wages have not been raised. Eighty of the strike leaders were victimized, evicted from their hovels, and the brand of the company was placed upon them.

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DENVER NOTES

Workmen's Organization Not to Oppose Employer—Cost of State Government and Tax Dodging.

Denver, Colo., September 13.—A new organization was born in Denver last Wednesday night when a branch of the American Railroad Employes' and Inventors' Association was organized by W. H. Thomas, the general organizer. The name of the organization indicates that the purpose of it is to hoodwink the wage slaves of the railroads and sidetrack the growing dissatisfaction amongst the men. But if the name left any doubt as to the purpose, the following statement, as given to the daily press, makes it perfectly clear:

"The objects of the association are largely legislative, although one of its aims will be to preserve friendly relations between railroad men and managements. It takes no part in wage or other discussions, but will aim to prevent unreasonable reduction in rates and legislation that is harmful to the railroads on the theory that when harsh conditions are imposed on the roads the men are the first to suffer through reduced wages and lack of proper working conditions."

Who said the interest of the wage slave and his master are not identical? Is it possible that the S. L. P. has been mistaken in making such a claim and in showing that there is a class struggle between the capitalist and the wage worker? Does not this new organization make it apparent that it is to our interest to help the poor, persecuted railroad corporations? And by the way, I wonder if the fact that the merchants, manufacturers and others interested in freight rates, in this and other western States, have of late been exceedingly active in their endeavor to reduce the rates, has not something to do with this new organiaztion.

The wage slaves, having a vote and being numerous, can be used to advantage by the railroads in their struggle to keep up the rates, if only the slaves can be persuaded to realize that it is to their interest to assist the companies. This would not be an easy matter were it not for the labor fakirs. But due to their activity it is as yet possible to get the employes in line to fight for their masters' interest, while being robbed by him every day in the year.

The officers of the new organization are, president, P. H. Morrissey, for many years grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; secretary, C. D. Kellogg, former editor of the official organ of the Railway Conductors; Lou F. Shaug, of Denver, is the local organizer. This bunch of fakirs are doing valuable service for the capitalists and, of course, they are getting their reward. The future shall reckon with these leeches.

The Democratic party, at present in control of the political jobs in Colorado, is in a bad fix. It will be remembered that the said party, at its convention last year, made certain pledges, which were incorporated in their platform and which, in this state, assisted in their election. However, the Seventeenth General Assembly went through the regular session, without redeeming any of the most important pledges. The legislators drew their salaries, did a lot of talking, as usual, adjourned and went home in spite of the governor and other politicians, who realized the danger to their jobs if the premises of the party were not carried through. Since the adjournment of the legislature the governor has been threatening to call an extra session to do the promised lawmaking, and here is where the trouble comes in.

The Seventeenth Assembly, if it did nothing else, did appropriate a pile of taxpayers' money. So generous were they that the amounts allowed exceeded the estimated revenues for the biennial period by about $700,000 There were about $250,000 on hand from the previous administration and the governor cut down the appropriations about $100,000. But there still remained a large amount which had to be raised somehow, or the democratic job holders would be placed in a bad light. In the face of all this the governor threatens a special session, which would cost the State about $1,000 a day. Poor taxpayers!

In order to raise money the officers are doing all in their power to collect all the taxes due the State, and as a result many interesting disclosures of fraud are being made.

To the S. L. P. man, who knows that, as a wage slave, he is not paying the taxes but is being robbed in the shop, it is of little importance whether the corporations are paying their share of the taxes or the burden is all piled on the shoulders of the middle class, including the members of the so-called Socialist party. Nevertheless it is interesting and amusing to watch the fight.

As a result of the efforts to raise money the State Board of Equalization is at present engaged in an investigation of the methods of the assessors of Huerfano and Las Animas counties. The rich coal lands of those two counties are mostly owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a mighty corporation whose slaves know they are not paying the taxes, though the bogus Socialist party claims they are. But they do know that they are being robbed in the mines and smelters without mercy and to a degree almost equaling the exploitation of the slaves in the mills at McKees Rocks before the strike. Of course, they do not as yet understand or realize how they can end the robbery, if they want to, by organizing industrially and in the Socialist Labor Party to take possession of the mines and mills.

It is said that in Huerfano county the corporations are voting men who have been dead for many years. The voters are counted and the results of the elections are known before the votes have been cast. In the light of such information the figures of the county assessor are interesting. There are in the county of Huerfano, it is said, about 100,000 acres of coal lands, of which only 1,399 acres were assessed as such, the rest being listed as grazing lands at a much lower rate. The assessor, last week, appeared before the Board of Equalization but the investigations were not finished as the books were not at hand. And it is doubtful if they will be forthcoming. Thus it is not likely that anything will come of the investigation.

A.

TWO REIGNS OF TERROR.

One Had Lasted for Centuries, the Other Only a Few Months.

There were two "Reigns of Terror" if we would but remember and consider it; the one wrought murder in hot passion; the other in heartless cold blood; the one lasted mere months; the other had lasted a thousand years. The one inflicted death upon 10,000 persons; the other upon 100,000,000. But our shudders are all for the "horrors" of the minor terror, the momentary terror, so to speak; whereas, what is the horror of swift death by the ax, compared with life-long death from hunger, cold, insult, cruelty and heart-break? . . . A city cemetery could contain the coffins filled by that brief terror which we have all been so diligently taught to shiver at and mourn over; but all France could hardly contain the coffins filled by that older and real terror—that unspeakably bitter and awful terror, which none of us have been taught to see in its vastness or pity as it deserves. . . . Nine hundred and ninety-four in each thousand furnished all the money and did all the work, and the other six elected themselves a permanent board of directors and took all the dividends. It seemed to me that what the 994 dupes needed was a new deal.—Mark Twain, in "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur."

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

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OPEN LETTER

By G. H. Fryhoff, Mystic, Ia., to Dr. W. C. Hillis, State Secretary and Organizer of the Socialist Party of Iowa.

Dear Sir:—Circumstances preventing I did not hear your speech on the street on August 30. But I was informed by several who were at your meeting that in reply to the question: "Are there two Socialist parties in the field?" you answered, "Yes, and it is very hard to say which one is the right party." If you have been rightly quoted I must say your answer is a dodge or you were trying to throw dust in the eyes of your audience.

There is but one party in America entitled to the name Socialist. The misnomer you represent is a counterfeit, to say the best. You assume a revolution can be legislated, which is historically false, and leads to the false idea of putting out the Republican and Democratic officeholders and putting in Socialist party candidates and thus attempting to solve the Labor Question.

Experience teaches that the wage slaves are not able to enforce the laws now on the statute books, which are favorable to them, as is a shot-firers' law in Illinois. So long as the employer has control of the base of supplies he will compel their obedience.

No, it is not by supplanting one political party by another that the Labor Question will be solved. It is not in the powers of the present political state to introduce Socialism. The workers must set up the industrial state. The integrally organized industrial organization of the working class is the present embryo of the Commonwealth of Labor, or Socialist Republic. It foreshadows the organic form of that commonwealth, as well as its administrative powers.

The program of the Socialist Labor Party is the only one that is worth considering. It stands for the political and the economic organization of the working class, the former for propaganda and warfare upon the civilized plane of the ballot, the latter as the only conceivable force with which to back up the ballot and carry on production and distribution.

Your party at its last national convention, the same as in 1899, stood for pure and simple ballotism, with the same veiled endorsement of A. F. of L. scabbism and labor disorganization. Your men in office have the same foul record as all other parties of Capitalism.

The S. P. stands for anti-immigration, in violation of the Marxian slogan, "Workingmen of all countries unite!" You say you defend anti-immigration because you want to keep up the standard of living. Marx says the value of labor power is determined by the value of the necessaries required. The Republican party says the same thing as you say when it favors Protection, but we know that tariff or no tariff, wages are governed by a relentless economic law.

The Socialist party, by permitting the private ownership of its mouthpieces, the press, is responsible for the selling of wildcat gold mines, "bonanza farms," and for many other fraudulent advertisements.

Last, but by no means least, your party is teaching everything from the love of Jesus to benevolent feudalism and labeling it "Socialism." As a result, you have what Ida Crouch Hazlett well pointed out, hundreds of locals in the S. P. who know nothing about Marxian Socialism.

The Socialist party has frequently fused with both old parties and no fusion was ever repudiated by the National Executive Commitee.

You say that the S. L. P. puts in a large part of its time criticising the S. P. If we do, it is because your actions demand, in the interest of the working class that you be hauled over the coals.

Time has vindicated the position of the Socialist Labor Party. We were right 1899, and are doubly right to-day. You may howl disrupter but the facts remain that the S. P. has no one but itself to blame,—its principles were false from the beginning.

In contrast with your party's stand, the Socialist Labor Party occupies an advanced position. Its principles, both politically and economically, are sound. Its record has all along been clean, and its administration, in all departments, has always been and is democratic.

I hope that you will benefit by this statement of the difference between a bona fide organization of Socialism and one which is Socialist in name only.

Mystic, Iowa.

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AT McKEE'S ROCKS.

(Continued from page 1.)

to do. They replied they could do nothing and sent the only foreigner on the committee to the Trautman headquarters to notify them that they, the Direct Actionists, could do anything and go ahead. These decided on action for the next morning. Ten o'clock was the signal for work to cease. Foremen rushed through the departments, asking what the trouble was. "We refuse to work longer with strike-breakers," came the answer. Result, the company bowed, the strike-breakers were run out, the company learned the strength of the organization, work was resumed in less than an hour; but lo, at noon time Mr. Wise appeared at the gate, announcing a meeting on Indian Mound at 4 p. m.

When Mr. Wise and his "Americans" appeared at 4 p. m., the meeting was in progress in hands of the Direct Actionists. The "Americans" tried to provoke disorder, trying to reach Ettor, a Direct Actionist, who had arrived to assist Trautman, but the military tactics of the foreigners prevailed, and the "Americans" were swept outside the lines, where they stood shouting "Hunkie," "Hunkie," and sticking out their tongues.

The "Americans" retreated from the Hill, and the capitalist press came out with glaring headlines how the "Americans" had captured the meeting on Indian Mound from the Direct Actionists and held another meeting, deciding to go back to work next morning. The Direct Actionists decided to return and wait developments.

Next day we were apprised by the capitalist press how determined "American" pluck, industry and shrewdness had won the day and forced peace; how they decided strikes must be settled according to "American" methods and must be free from foreign domination by those who could not understand "our" institutions. Incidentally the press informed us that all those "Americans" were well armed and prepared for the worst.

At the steel plant there stood deputy sheriffs with loaded rifles, and 5,000 wage slaves marched in to take their place at their master's wheels. Ye gods, how long before those who presume to organize the working class will learn the lesson that this strike teaches!

Now having tested the strength of the workers, and with discord in the ranks, the company, through its tool, Mr. Wise, started to weed out the undesirables, and announced a reduction for the heater boys, who promptly struck, but have since returned to work, the company giving in once more for the deeper game it is playing. Now the "American" hoodlum element is being inspired, as sixteen of them surrounded Ettor and three other Direct Action members Saturday evening, but retreated, after making threats, when they saw two policemen approaching, but they declared they would break into the Direct Actionists' headquarters.

Ettor sent a statement to the press, but the statement failed to point out the part played by the politicians and connection of politics with the Labor movement. But then this is to be expected from men holding the Direct Action idea. Therein is exposed, in the concrete, what the Socialist Labor Party theoretically points out, and explains why the American workingmen become dupes, as they certainly did. If the 600 who marched ahead of 5,000 would have engaged in combat, the net result would have been that the militia would have been called out, the leaders would have been punished, the rank and file after their long struggle would have been discouraged, driven back to work, and the rest of the workers of the land would have been led to believe that it was a fight between Americans and foreigners, instead of seeing behind the curtain and recognizing the clever game of the capitalists, made possible by men who in their impatience fly from one extreme to the other.

It is only by being on the scene and watching the fire of human emotion manifesting itself in the clenched fist and red face of some, and the sad, sober face of others, that we can fully appreciate the danger of the situation, which it becomes our duty to guide to safety.

These are many of the thoughts which comrade Weber and I have been trying to impress upon the minds of those who attend our meetings. Yet it seems that many are too impatient to reason, study, or think it over, and they succumb to the "philosophy" of Direct Action. It behooves the comrades of Pennsylvania to assist the State Executive Committee of the S. L. P. in its work.

It looked like old times here last evening, when some of the "boys" attended the Socialist party tin god worship of Senator W. R. Gaylord of Wisconsin. I started the ball rolling by asking the plain question: "Do you advise the working class to join the A. F. of L.?" The Senator, who is one of the artfullest of politicians, tried to dodge and twisted, but finally answered "Yes," hating as he did to answer directly. He then grew excited, and shaking with anger his finger at me he said, "I know where those questions come from, the S. L. P. and the I. W. W." The S. P. men rushed your humble servant. When their own members took a hand, the chairman sought to squelch them by insisting that, as members of the "Party," they should obey the chair. Gaylord threatened his comrade Goff out of the hall, but Goff stood his ground, and called the Senator's attention to the lies which the A. F. of L. stood for, "Identity of Interests," and when the S. P. indorsed that it denied Socialism. Then Ettor, of the Direct Action force, nailed Gaylord, asking him if he endorsed the contract of the U. M. W. union since it was forced upon them by the boss. The Senator was going to leave it to the miners themselves, but Ettor insisted, and the Senator twisted away to engage in an intellectual combat with another anti-ballot man, a member of the Socialist Party. This gave Gaylord the opportunity of saving his skin, for the meeting was giving way to confusion amidst howls of "Motion to adjourn." Berger's man is certainly trying hard to keep the blinkers on the eyes of his S. P. dupes.

What may next be heard from the "Logical" Center, none can tell.

W. H. Carroll.

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A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
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Woman's Suffrage

An Address Delivered by DANIEL DE LEON

Under the Auspices of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

Mary Papelsky, Presiding.

COOPER UNION, MAY 8, 1909.

ARGUMENTS OF PROS—CONTINUED.

Take this other argument:

Olive Schreiner, a brilliant advocate of Woman's Rights, is the framer of the pathetic sentence, "We have carried the race within our body, and we have carried it on our arm and our back", on account of which she pleads for the Suffrage for Woman *as a matter of Justice*.—Justice is not the moving force of the race. Justice has meant different things to different men at different times. Idle is the speculation whether there is an Abstract Justice or not. The question will appear different to different men of different temperaments—*but all will act alike*. The practical fact is that, granting the theory of Abstract Justice, its practice depends upon material possibilities. It is a "working maxim" that, whether a man hold to the theory of Abstract Justice or not, he must begin by encompassing the material conditions to render feasible the Justice that he aims at, and which he seeks to substitute for some other principle in force and held to be Justice by others. It follows that, guided by the Torch of Human Experience, which does not lose force or dignity by being designated as "Sociology", he who would introduce the "Justice", whose light he strives after, must do what he does who would introduce light into his own room—begin by providing the lamp. Only in the measure that lamps improve has illumination gained in brilliancy. He who would illumine the house social with the added brilliancy of Woman Suffrage must begin by providing the material lamp to shed that improved light. Sociology teaches how the voice of Woman was originally silenced, and the reason why it is wished that that voice be continued silent to-day. The Social-material lamp that is to shed the light is the abolition of Class-Rule. The demand for "Justice" is a cry of the wilderness.

No Ruling Class fancies this reasoning. With each succeeding Ruling Class the mystification of "Abstract Justice" is a palladium. Logically so. If there is "Abstract Justice", then, what is must be just. If what is is just, then, the respective Ruling Class is just; its existence, as a consequence, a perpetuity; and, as an ultimate consequence, to attack or raise a rebellious hand against it is sacrilege. Hence we see no Ruling Class fond of history. History overthrows the pretence, and, along with it, the theory of "Abstract Justice". The plea for Justice takes Woman's Suffrage before the very tribunal that its foe, the Ruling Class, would wish.

Take this third argument:

It is of more recent date, but has become a veritable pet.

With the recent revolutions in Finland, Russia, Turkey and Persia—in all of which the demand for Woman's Suffrage has figured more or less conspicuously—the argument became frequent at Suffragists' meeting that "Finland extended the Suffrage to women; the Russian revolutionists demanded it for her; even in the 'land of veiled women' the veil is being cast aside, and women, abreast of men, have begun to claim the ballot for both." The argument is intended as a reproach to the government of the United States. Indeed, the reproach is often expressly made. "Other countries," so runs the reasoning, "countries that have waked up long after our own to the call of democracy, immediately established Woman's Suffrage, while others promptly demanded it. America alone lags behind."—So far from the reproach comparing Finland and these other lands favorably, it compares them unfavorably with this government—that is, from the sociologic standpoint deliberately chosen by the Woman's Suffrage Movement itself. A Social Movement can not, in these days, remain neutral in the issue between the Proletariat and the Capitalist Class. Neutrality, at such times, is, at least, implied consent that the social system, as it is, continue in force. A movement that, accordingly, raises no objection to the Capitalist System of society, accepts capitalist evolution as legitimate. Now then we saw how the bourgeois revolution starts ultra-radical. We saw the evidence of this in the American Revolution with regard to the very subject of Suffrage.[9] The Revolution saw no classes; could conceive of none; accordingly, Suffrage was universal, as a matter of course—unqualified, as a matter of course, by sex. Such was the American Revolution at its inception—such it is in Finland to-day; such would the Russian Revolution have been if successful—and for identical reasons. The revolution we see taking place, and those attempted in Eastern Europe, even in Persia, are bourgeois revolutions in their nature. Being such, their present democracy is not an evidence of advance beyond capitalist thought in America; it is an evidence of immaturity compared with American bourgeoisdom. So far from the Bourgeois Rule of America proving itself behind the Ruling Class in those other countries, by reason of its withholding Suffrage from Woman the Bourgeois Rule of America attests by its posture the long distance it has traveled since the time it was in the Finland stage.

When the Suffragists twit the American Government, to which they appeal, with not being abreast of Finland, they cause the Government no shame; on the contrary; they make it feel proud of being so far beyond the youthful age when itself was subject to "infant diseases", as the professional mouthpieces of Capitalism arrogantly and self-complacently term the early democratic pulsations of the class of their paymasters. When the Suffragists twit the American Government, to which they appeal and from which they fatuously expect help, with being behind Finland, they do not weaken the Government's arm, they strengthen it.

Take, again, this other and also favorite argument, one that was condensed in a short sentence by Mme. Sarah Grand at the International Woman's Congress, held this very year at London. "Modern civilization is to be saved by woman".—As there is but a step from the tragic to the ridiculous, the posture of the tragically fatal argument is being carried to a laughable extreme. At the Suffrage meeting held in Carnegie Hall on last December 4, with no less distinguished a personage than Mrs. Philip Snowden as the principal speaker—there, under chairmanship of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, the Rev. Charles F. Aked and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise rang the changes of the principle, which Mme. Grand condensed, and so many others enlarge upon. In two lengthy elocutions, that were the most absurd and undignified twaddle it ever was my misfortune, or, perhaps, my fortune to listen to (it may be fortunate to witness, personally, certain scenes: they might otherwise be deemed impossible) the two reverend gentlemen performed a distressing feat of self-effacement. Listening to them one would imagine that male creation was a sort of "appendix", good only to produce social "appendicitis", and fit only for amputation—and that "one too soon"

A few years ago, on the occasion of the annual dinner of the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, the toast list being exhausted and the Pilgrim Fathers having been extolled, as usual, a longheaded, witty descendant arose and of his own motion proposed a toast "To our Pilgrim Mothers, without whom our Pilgrim Fathers would not have been of much account." I do not intend to make the apotheosis of Woman. She does not need it. But after the full and due meed of honor is bestowed upon her, only one-half the sex tale is told. Whether biologically or sociplogically viewed, without male creation, woman creation is not of much account.

Wrong enthroned can wish for nothing better than for its assailants to turn freaks. Upon these the subtle warning is lost, conveyed by Artemus Ward in his "ferocious he-females" armed with "bloo-cotton umbrelers", and the grotesque "she-males" that danced attendance upon them, and both of whom inveighed against "proud and domineerin' man."

Still another argument, closely connected with the one just considered, and which I have heard advanced by more than one Suffragist, notably by a woman speaker who dispenses in particularly emphatic language some of the most startlingly original ideas, is this: "Woman invented industry".—Industry is no inventon. It is an absurdity to call it that. As we saw, industry is the result of the race's striving after the Tool of Production to supply the deficiency of its birth. Industry slowly evolved with the slow evolution of the tool. That no sex in particular contrived the first tool, and that there is no historic data upon which to base the theory that the contrivance was the work of any one sex, are conclusions that flow inevitably both from man's primal Communism, and from the subjection that males, along with females, have been held under ever since the rise of the Classes. No good can accrue to a Movement whose arguments partake of the nature of pleas "by lawyers with endless tongues", or of the nature of blind fanaticism that adjusts facts to theories, instead of theories to facts. The Movement that attracts and gives prominence to such supporters betrays the fact, either that it is impossible; or that it has not yet found solid ground upon which to plant itself, and from which to draw logical reasons for its existence and triumph.

Less frequent than any of these arguments, but, whenever advanced, advanced with uncommon intensity, is the argument that the Movement for Woman's Suffrage is one in which it is physically and morally impossible for man to feel as Woman does. This argument places the Movement more expressly and exclusively upon the terrain of sex than any other. "Man", declare those who advance the argument, "can not possibly realize the deep sense of personal indignation, felt by Woman, at the infamous state of sex subjection to which man-made law lowers her". Being so entirely a sex argument, the argument is advanced particularly to woman, whose support is demanded to join in a "revolt"; some Suffragists even use the word "revolution".—This argument sounds sentimental. Scientifically, it does not fall and may not be placed under that classification without missing the point. The sentimental argument, as I shall show, has, in its place, a legitimate function to perform: the argument that attacks effects only, while it partakes of the sentimental, has no function other than to lead into a blind alley.

The sense of sex indignation, at the infamous state of sex subjection to which man-made law lowered Woman, probably was the first impulse that launched the Woman's Movement. Its earliest manifestations were probably "domestic scenes." Probably, also the Lycurgan law, or Spartan ethics, with regard to "adultery", are suggestive of the weapon early seized by Woman in revenge—"revolt" or "revolution" being then unthought of. The spirit of this early sense of sex indignation was caught by a work quite popular a generation ago, in this country, and still thought much of among "radicals", entitled "The Strike of a Sex"—a heels-over-head concept. Few must be the women endowed with the exceptional vigor of mind and at the same time afflicted with the exceptional physique required to carry out such a program. The latest manifestation of the same sense of indignation is the modern outcropping of an extensive literature of the kind that Elinor Glyn of England and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, in this country, are leading producers of, with the brilliant and sympathetic divorced woman "George Sand" as their prototype. From first to last the indignation, together with its manifestations, ran into a blind alley.

It could not be otherwise. The "infamous state of sex subjection" can be considered a "cause" only in the remote sense that all effect reacts back and stimulates its cause. The "infamous state of sex subjection" is essentially a result—a result of Class-Rule. Marriage, as an institution, has ever been a reflex of material social surroundings. To tug at "marriage" with the intent to remove the ills that flow from it and that are but thorns on the tree of Class Rule is to tug at a chord that can give no response. The woman who bitterly preaches a "sex revolt" or a "sex revolution" only consumes fires worthy of more practical material to work upon.

In justice to truth it must be said that the note of protest is already heard in the Suffragist camp against the sex accentuation. The distinguished Suffragist Henrietta Crosman uttered a sentiment that Woman's Suffrage can only profit by, the moment the sentiment becomes dominant with the Suffragists—"There is too much of the sex business in 'Votes for Woman'."[10]

I now come to a set of Suffragist arguments of a different order of harmfulness—harmful because blind to what Woman Suffrage is actually up against.

Ida Husted Harper, a Suffragist "of international reputation", as she is described—had, on the 10th of February of this year, an article in the "Evening Post" of our city, entitled "Australia's Women Vote". I wish to call your attention to the following passages and reasoning.

After stating that "Opponents in the Legislature and the press [of Australia] declared that polygamy in Utah and *the strikes in Colorado* were wholly the result of woman suffrage", the lady proceeds to say: "but after the women of the whole country began voting *and nothing that was predicted happened* these [objections] became too ridiculous for further service", and she closes the passage with: "Australia has thoroughly tested woman suffrage."

Transparently, this is an attempt to recommend the Movement to the Ruling Class. Language that amounts to a condemnation of Labor's revolts against the employer's despotism as evils that threaten the desirable peace of the master, has the transparent purpose of ingratiating the Movement with the Master Class. Conclusions that represent the "thorough test" of Woman Suffrage in Australia as approving Woman Suffrage a promoter of bourgeois "Law and Order" are transparent efforts to allay the apprehensions which the Movement instinctively arouses in the mind of the modern bourgeois. Equally transparent is the blunder of such tactics. It is a double blunder—a blunder, because Ruling Class instincts are not to be trepanned; a blunder, because the tactics tend to convict the Movement of double dealing, or of itself not knowing what it is after, hence, contradicting itself. I shall in a minute take up that aspect of the blunder which consists in convicting the Movement of contradiction. Let us give our first attention to the blunder of attempting to seem "good".

If Woman Suffrage in capitalist countries is anything it is a breath of the Social Revolution. Revolutions do not always start consciously, 'tis true. Even the keen minded Franklin made no less than three trips to England in the sincere belief that peace could be patched up between Crown and Colonists. What at first escaped the keen mind of Franklin did not at all escape the dull mind of a George III. Instinct is the most active element with a Ruling Class—precisely as with brute creation. Long before its foe has realized his mission, is a Ruling Class sufficiently aware thereof, and deports itself accordingly, to the best of its capacity. The practical consequence of this socio-biologic fact is of priceless value. A Ruling Class is not trepannable. All that is accomplished by the attempt to trepan a Ruling Class, on the part of a revolution, is to forfeit the support of forces that are the Revolution's natural allies—forces which the Revolution has to count with, and which, their eyes opened by the sight of a banner plainly unfurled, would otherwise flock to its support. When the hard facts taught Franklin better, he acted accordingly, and he became the, by England, best hated leader of the American Revolution. Woman Suffrage has, by this time, stumped its nose and toes too long against facts too hard to be ignored. By this time the Movement should know itself—and what is up. The season for fatuity is over. To continue longer on the "diplomatic" tack only redounds to the advantage of the foe. The Ruling Class is gaining time.

The second argument I wish to take up of this same order is the obverse of the medal, the reverse of which we have just considered. It consists in the attempt to ingratiate the Woman Suffrage with the Labor Movement. This line of argument consists in lyric attempts to contrast the four "suffrage States" of the Union, frequently Australia also, with the other States where Woman is disfranchised. To mention only one Suffragist meeting and speaker, of the many I could cite, at that same Carnegie Hall Suffragist meeting of last December, I heard Rabbi Wise exclaim rapturously: "In Colorado there is no child labor!"; at the London International Woman's Suffrage Congress which I referred to before, the delegate from Australia reported: "Australia is a paradise for workingmen and workingwomen."—What are the facts?

Let us take up first the four suffrage States—Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. On this subject of child and woman labor I have collected a few figures from the Census that are conclusive.

During the single decade of 1890-1900 woman labor rose in the land from 3,712,144, or 18 per cent. of our population, to the relative and absolute increased number of 4,997,415, or 20 per cent. of our population—woman being found in all pursuits, except as telegraph liners and pole climbers.

Woman labor, in the manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, unsexes; child labor cripples the rising population. In the instance of Woman labor there is the aggravation that she is paid less for equal work; with consequences that are truly infamous. It would seem that where woman has the ballot, wherewith, as Mme. Grand tells us, she is to "save civilization", all these evils would be swept away. At least one would expect to see a beginning made of the sweeping-away process by the somewhat favorable contrast with the non-suffrage States. The facts are exactly the reverse. Here are the figures:

In Colorado, the Census reports for 1905 give 1,343 women of 16 years and over engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 306 children under 16.

In Idaho, the Census reports for 1905 give 90 women of 16 years and over engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 40 children under 16.

In Utah, the Census reports for 1905 give 1,017 women of 16 years and over engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 195 children under 16.

In Wyoming, the Census reports for 1905 give 33 women of 16 years and over engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical industries.

Nor do these figures convey the real picture in the case. Comparing the Census figures of 1900 and 1905 the following facts are uncovered:

First, that woman labor increased in Colorado, from 1,081 in 1900, to 1,343 in 1905; that it increased in Idaho, from 32 in 1900, to 90 in 1905; that it increased in Utah, from 577 in 1900, to 1,017 in 1905.

Second, that child labor increased in Colorado, from 203 in 1900, to 306 in 1905; that it increased in Idaho, from 22 in 1900, to 40 in 1905; that it increased in Utah, from 173 in 1900, to 195 in 1905.

Third, that in Colorado, the difference between the average woman's wages and the average man's wages was $286 in 1900, and $356 in 1905; that, in Idaho, the difference was $276 in 1900, and $343 in 1905; that, in Utah, the difference was $317 in 1900, and $456 in 1905.

In short, the picture that the figures throw upon the canvas is—woman labor, and woman labor on the increase; child labor, and child labor on the increase; finally also lower pay and an increasingly lower pay to women than to men in the "suffrage States",—precisely the same as in non-suffrage States—and this notwithstanding "suffrage States" are near to the bottom of the list of our industrial States and territories.[11]

Taking a peep across the Pacific to Australia, the following historic incident will serve to sum up a mass of details, even the detailed consideration of which could not convey so complete an idea of the state of things. A few years ago, seeing petitions pouring into parliament with relief propositions for the unemployed of the land, a capitalist member of the Australian parliament pooh-poohed at the petitions, their plans and those in behalf of whom the plans were proposed, and he sought to dispose of the whole matter with the international capitalist Pecksniffianism that "only the lazy and shiftless, who have nobody but themselves to blame for their poverty, are idle". Unfortunately for the gentleman he rashly went further: He agreed to give remunerative work to all who would apply to him: The next morning the worthy found it impossible to reach his office. The street was packed with a solid mass of applicants for a chance to earn a living.

In suffrage Australia, as in our own four "suffrage States", the identical dehumanizing struggle for existence is found. Nor could it be otherwise. Where identical results are found in countries with different suffrage systems there must be a cause common to all. The common cause in this instance is wage-slavery, or capitalism, or the Class Struggle of modern days, upon which Australia, "the paradise of workingmen and working women", along with all our States, is pivoted.

A policy, or tactics, of ingratiation amounts practically to attempting to carry water on both shoulders. The attempt to perform the feat, never glorious, is, in the instance of Woman Suffrage, peculiarly inglorious. It drives the Movement simulaneously into three fatal errors—the error of pursuing the will-o'-the-wisp of setting the Ruling Class at ease; the error of being guilty of a contradiction; and the error of such a looseness of statement as to make the suffragists who attend to this side of the propaganda look more like romancers than like people engaged in a serious issue.

In making "the four suffrage States" and the Australia argument Suffragists betray a weakness that is typical of Movements that either have no foundation, or the foundation of which has not been grasped by their sponsors. I may illustrate the point with a story told by John Swinton. It is suggested to me by the circumstance that the dry bones of the Single Tax have been set rattling this very week by a rich bourgeois who, seeking to advertise a soap that he manufactures and that bears his name, has donated a sum of money for "the promotion of the Single Tax."

Swinton relates that, having been told by Single Taxers here in New York that, however insignificant the Single Tax Movement was in this city, it was powerful in England, When he made a trip to Great Britain and arrived in London he inquired from some Single Taxers after the Single Tax Movement there. "There is none of it here", he was told, "but in Scotland it is quite strong." When he reached Scotland and inquired from the Single Taxers concerning the Single Tax Movement, the answer was again: "There is none of it here, but in Ireland it is very strong." Arriving in Ireland he again inquired after the Single Tax Movement, but again the Single Taxer to whom he applied informed him there was none of it in Ireland, but that it was remarkably powerful in Brooklyn. On his return to America, Swinton says he hastened across the river to Brooklyn to satisfy his curiousity concerning the Single Tax; but all he could learn from the Single Taxer whom he was referred to was that "there is no Single Tax in Brooklyn, in Australia, however, the Single Tax is carrying everything before it."

It is a sympton of weakness in a Movement to seek to recommend itself by alleging popularity somewhere else. The act is instinctive. It is the result of a desire to avoid the difficulty of argumentative proof by substituting therefor success at a distance. As a matter of course, the "success" ever is a case of the wish being father to the thought. A strong Movement, strong in the consciousness of its soundness in premises and conclusions,—such a Movement cares not if it is successless here, there or anywhere. It knows it must prevail. Movements of the dignity and import of that of Woman Suffrage, not being in their nature "reforms", are not, like patent medicines, dependent upon the recommendation of having been "tried and found to cure". A Revolution fights its own battles, and the battle is fought out in each country by dint of the revolutionary Movement's own vitality.

Finally, the Suffragist argument with which the examination of the favorite Suffragist arguments may be profitably completed is one rarely made in public. It is usually made in private, though not secret, conversation with Socialists. It is this. "Socialism is very popular with Suffragists, but it is so much easier to put through one demand than a whole lot." Upon the principle herein implied Suffragists aim at one thing—the suffrage—first.—This is a perfectly legitimate conclusion from the premises of the suffragist theory that the demand by Woman for the ballot, at this season, is a reform.

One thing at a time may or may not be easier to secure than a whole lot. That depends. It is easier to secure one dollar than a million; it is, however, harder to secure a railroad piecemeal than to secure the whole line. Where the thing to be secured is part of an organic whole, then the one-thing-at-a-time theory is an optic illusion. From the optic illusion that Woman Suffrage can, to-day, be obtained separately from the Socialist Republic flows every move made by the Suffragist Movement—and great must be the comfort of the illusion, together with its brood of false steps, to the intelligent Antis.

These instances will suffice to illustrate the point. Blind to the origin and development of the classes; blind to the history of Suffrage; blind, accordingly to its intimate connection with the great Social Question of our generation—the Suffragist Movement imagines itself not a separate planet merely, revolving in an orbit all of its own, but imagines itself a planet that is wholly disconnected from the social planetary system. Laboring under this fatal error the Woman Suffrage Movement—as the typical arguments it delights in indicate—mainly wastes its ammunition in a cannonade of dialects against the phantom targets raised by the arguments of the Antis—a wild display that causes most of its shots to fall wide of the real mark, and not a few to break over its own head.

The clock behind me runs fast. I notice it has grown late. I must wind up. Much more is there to be said. I trust I have said enough to indicate what I have no time left to add, and much, besides, that may now occur to yourselves. I trust I have established a foundation deep and broad enough upon which to plant the principles that the issue dictates. Taking, then, a "cut across lots" I shall hasten to the conclusions.

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[9] The recognition of chattel slavery in the Negro race by the Revolutionary Fathers does not affect the principle. For reasons that are parallel with those upon which the establishment of a property qualification for Suffrage can not be considered to detract from the genuineness of the revolutionary spirit of 1776, Negro chattel slavery, not then the national institution it developed into later, must likewise be discounted.

[10] Another work that derails the Movement into the false issue of sex is Alice Stone Blackwell's otherwise readable book, "Objections to Woman Suffrage Answered." This Suffragist considers woman and man so fundamentally different that neither can represent the other even civically.

[11] The Census figures are so meagre for Wyoming that they furnish no basis for a comparison between present conditions and conditions in 1900. Since the delivery of this address much confirmatory light has been shed by Colorado. All efforts to stem the exodus of school children from school, and their rush to the beet fields have dashed against the economic neccessity of the parents to turn the little ones into breadwinners.

(TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	94,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

Subscription Rates: One year, $1.00; six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly People, whether for editorial or business departments, must be addressed to: The Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on their papers and renew promptly in order not to miss any copies.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1909.

Give me the toil of life!
The muscle and mind to dare.
No luxury's lap for my head,
No idly won wealth to share.
Whether by pick or plane,
Whether by tongue or pen,
Let me not live in vain;
Let me do a man's work among men.

—CLEAVES.

ALL ALIKE.

Of course, every country has its own peculiarities; of course, every movement has specific manifestations in different countries; nevertheless, in all that is essential, all countries are alike, and movements produce, despite differences in climatic and racial conditions, the identical phenomena.

Reporting the debate, held by the International Labor Congress in Paris, at its session of September 1, the Berlin "Vorwaerts" of the 4th quotes the International Secretary Legien as saying:

"To the Anarchist 'Anarchy' is not 'politics', but the moment you utter the word 'Socialism'—that is 'politics'."

At first blush one might be inclined to think that so bizarre, or, perhaps, significant a conduct, as the one that Legien puts his finger upon, is merely a European Anarchist idiosyncrasy, or "pointer." Not at all. Substantially the same thing we have here in America.

The following passage occurs in the Minneapolis address on "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World":

"Who of you has not witnessed the sight of a Labor-Leader jumping up at a craft Union meeting, as if a torpedo had exploded under his seat, every time the economics or sociology of Labor was expounded? The sight is common. Whatever the subject that presents itself to a Union, it cannot choose but be handled from one of two viewpoints—either from the view-point of capitalism, or from the view-point of Labor, that is, Socialist economics. Impassive, complacently smiling, perhaps even blissfully snoozing, the Labor Fakir will sit in his seat, so long as the discussion is carried on along capitalist lines. But let the first word be uttered that has the ring of Socialist, that is, Labor economics, and you will notice a sudden transformation. Like a faithful watchdog of capitalism, the fakir will snarl, jump up, and bark. I have more than once deliberately tested the thing at meetings of craft Unions with which I happened to be connected. I would join a discussion that was in progress, peacefully in progress, with the fakir looking on unconcernedly—discussions on immigration, discussions on boycotts, discussions on wages, discussions on tenements, discussions on the liquor traffic, etc., etc. I would carefully avoid the word 'politics'; deliberately would I avoid it. Neither the word 'politics,' let alone the name 'Socialist Labor Party' would drop from my lips. They were as words tabooed, and alien to me while I spoke. But lo, no sooner did I deploy my argument so as to bring out the Labor, which is the Socialist viewpoint of the subject, than up would jump the watch-dog of capitalism with the protest: 'No politics in the Union!' He was right; that is to say, Labor or Socialist economics IS politics. By the same token capitalist economics likewise is politics."

Anarchists preaching Anarchy, and objecting to Socialist preachments, as "politics"; labor fakirs preaching capitalist economics, and objecting to Socialist economics as "politics"—what's the difference?

As the world is one city, so is the human mind one—both in its sense and its aberrations from sense.

BLAINE'S INTELLECTUAL SUCCESSOR.

Ralph M. Easley, known to fame as the kindergarten teacher of the Editors of the A. F. of L. craft journals, incidentally Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation, has just returned from his trip to Europe, where he acted as understrapper for Gompers, in the latter's mission to Civic Federationize the European Labor Movement.

Promptly upon his arrival Mr. Easley allowed himself to be interviewed.

From the interview the public learns that Mr. Easley's mission met "with wonderful success." Cabinet President Briand was so charmed with Easleyo-Gompersism that "the French Minister of Labor incorporated much of the Gompers principles in his address to the Unions"; Cabinet Minister John Burns "listened enthusiastically," and made some very apt suggestions. Nor was Gompersico-Easleyianism found to be less popular in humbler quarters. Mr. Easley does not say so exactly, yet from his perfervid strophes the inference is that everywhere the masses of Labor trooped out of city gates to receive the Gompers-Easley message like a Messianic revelation.

That "Government officials" opened wide their arms to welcome the American duo and its duet there can be no doubt. Seeing there are "Yellow Unions" in France; "Christian Unions" in Germany; "Gapon Unions" in Russia; etc., neither can there be any doubt concerning the cordiality of the reception,—which, the proper wires being pulled,—was accorded to both duet and duo by the latter element. Nevertheless, to judge from the whines—several of which were reproduced in these columns—of the press that voices in America the unappreciated benevolence of the Civic Federation, the "message of friendship" that Gompers and Easley took to Europe met very generally with a reception that contrasts rather markedly with that now reported by Mr. Easley.

How is the discrepancy to be reconciled? Quite easily.

Mr. Easley is the intellectual sucessor of the noted, if not notorious, James G. Blaine. The closing scene of the Republican presidential campaign of 1884 was the defeated Blaine's telegraphic message to his agents all over the country: "Claim everything!" Exactly so does the discomfited Easley after his late European campaign.

Poor Blaine "claimed"—and got no further. Neither will Easley.

LEGIEN ON IMMIGRATION.

In his headlong rush to shield Gompers in Berlin, Karl Legien, the national secretary of the German Unions, advanced a theory that needs looking into.

Gompers, true to his Civic Federation office, had sought to justify his labor dislocating anti-immigration policy. Legien stepped forth in support of Gompers with the statement: "In most cases it is not the best element of the working class that goes to America. The elite of the working class wage the struggle for betterment of their condition in their own country."

There is so much seeming truth in the statement that its falsity, and thereby its harmfulness, is apt to be swallowed.

There can be no doubt that a good deal of downright trash comes to America, not infrequently is deliberately dumped upon our shores by more than one European government. In this circumstance lies an added difficulty to the Labor problem in America. We have not only refuse that our own capitalism dumps upon us, but also a goodly spray of the refuse thrown up by European capitalism. Nor yet can it be doubted that, although the bulk of these undesirables are bourgeois riff-raff—cheats, moral misfits, runaway embezzlers, folks who live by their wits, and the like,—not a few proceed also from the slum-proletarian layers of Europe. Anyone acquainted with the Volkszeitung Corporation make-up knows this. Are these crippled elements the rule? Superficially considered they are. On the same principle that one Anarchist's bomb makes a fearful racket, and thereby promotes the mistaken notion that Anarchists are numerous, one European worthlessness who comes over is apt to color the mental atmosphere to the unguarded.

It is a historic feature of Emigration that it draws upon the most desirable of a nation's population. The sluggard, submissive to evil conditions; the dull-witted, incapable of conceiving improvement possible; the uninformed, convinced that, the world over, things are exactly alike;—from these and such like elements Emigration can draw but few, if any recruits. The stream of Emigration ever is made up on the whole of the physically and mentally alert, and that element is furnished by a country's elite. It is by elite of the East that the Western States have been built up; it is by elite of Great Britain that the colonies were established; it is from the elite of all Europe that the American Republic, once set up, had its veins filled, and its life insured.

Justly did Spain bemoan the fact that she was bled to decrepitude by the Emigration of large masses of her elite; justly did Bismarck scheme and plan and hustle to check the Emigration from Germany: he had no Gompersism to defend, and knew full well that Emigration drained the elite of the fatherland. Of course, a strong emigrational current, like a rushing river, washes along subsoil. But, as with the river, the subsoil that Emigration carries along is not its body, or bulk.

Legien was mistaken in his fact and his theory.

"ORIGINAL ACCUMULATION."

It would be a great comfort for the capitalist gentry, whom civilization is driving to run amuck, if the news from Chicago, concerning the indictment of the President of the Jury Commission and two others for conspiring to so manipulate the selection of Grand Jurors as to block the indictment of criminals, were to be looked upon as a mere outbreak of "political graft." The Chicago affair is vastly more significant.

The gathering of "Original Accumulation" is the starting step of an advanced stage in Class Rule. The act has received the praises of the troubadours of feudal days, as "deeds of heroism," and it is the theme of the sycophantic bards of the bourgeois, besides being the object of the admiration of the official professors of capitalist rule, as prowesses of "cleverness." The Chicago affair helps to place the matter and its evolution in the right light.

"Original Accumulation" means "Original Plunder." With the feudal lord, the plundering consisted in, arms in hand, thrusting the possessor out of his possession. With the bourgeois, the progress is also one of plunder, but by different methods. The goody-good, such as Carl Schurz, have criticised Marx for saying that Capital is born reeking with slime and blood from head to foot. Marx put it mildly.

The feudal lord displayed bravery in the acquisition of his "Original Accumulation." The bourgeois may spill blood in the gathering of his "Original Accumulation," but then it is the blood-spilling by the sneak. The leading bourgeois method is fraud. Witness the Chicago affair.

How could a Commissioner of Jurors "get there," unless with capitalist support? How could he find his account in jury-packing unless his capitalist masters found their account in his doing so? Why should these find their account in such proceedings if they needed not to cover up their tracks? Finally, why should they need to cover up their tracks if the open ways of their feudal predecessors, and not the slimy-secret ways of fraud were theirs? The question need but be asked to stand answered.

The Chicago affair is nothing exceptional to Chicago. The revelations made by the now ex-Police Commissioner of New York, Gen. Bingham, concerning the way in which criminals, ready to commit any crime for a couple of dollars, are shielded by powerful interests in this city, together with similar revelations from all the pace-setting centers of population, tell the same tale. The performance is general.

"Original Accumulation," a product of valorous rowdyism under feudalism, degenerates, under capitalism, in cowardly fraud and crime.

SIDE-LIGHT ON THE SPANISH STRIKE.

Senor Nicolas Salmeron's article in the London "The International" on the causes of the downfall of Spain, already referred to in these columns, contains a passage of special interest in connection with the recent turmoil in Spain.

As is generally known, and was specifically brought out in the luminous article dated from Barcelona and published in these columns on Sept. 11, the anti-militarist demonstration and subsequent general strike to back it up, radiated from the province of Catalonia, situated on the north-eastern coast of the Peninsula. Catalonia started the ball rolling, and sustained the brunt of the fray. It was there that the demonstrations, both against the war in Africa and in the general strike, were most effective.

Now, then, Senor Salmeron states:

"But the iron constraint, which has confined the intellect of Spain for so long and even down to our modern times naturally engendered in the border populations, whose livelier temperament is so well known, the wish to separate from the unprogressive bulk of the community. THIS EXPLAINS THE FALLING AWAY OF PORTUGAL, which had so long been a part of Spain, AND THE SEPARATIST STRUGGLE OF CATALONIA, the leading spirits and population of which are struggling if not for union with neighboring France, yet for the greatest possible independence of the Spanish State."

Although not written, in fact, for the very reason that it was not written with an eye to recent events in Spain, the passage just quoted chimes in with the things that have happened, and contributes not a little to explain them.

The periodical revolts, of which Catalonia, the most capitalistically developed section of Spain, is the center, draw their sap from inspirations that are not exclusively Socialistic. To-day, whatever progressive aspiration a country harbors necessarily falls in line behind Socialist leadership.

Thus the progressive aspirations of Catalonia, a country that is far from being numerically strong in Socialist forces, readily become tributary to the internationally powerful stream of Socialism.

Thus the ringing anti-militarist Socialist resolution, enunciated at Stuttgart, first foments and, in turn, receives support from elements in the world who are in permanence up in arms against Tyranny, Ignorance and Bigotry.

LIVING BETTER THAN QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has come out of the West with the proclamation that "the average laborer is to-day living better than Queen Elizabeth did in her time." And he backs up that proclamation with this other, that in Washington, D. C., they "eat meat three times a day."

This latter assertion may or may not be so. About that there is at least a "reasonable doubt." James J. Hill, whose prediction of the panic came true, recently further predicted the almost total disappearance of meat from the table of the American workingman. Within the last two weeks the threatening jump in the prices of beef has shown that that prophecy, too, is on the road to fulfilment. With the cost of living gone up over 49 per cent. since 1896, that meat "three times a day" begins to seem a little less than meat—fishy, in fact.

But suppose it were true. False as falsehood would still be the assumption that the American workman was therefore all around better fed. Eating meat thrice daily, if it be preserved with benzoate of soda, is more a slow poisoning than good feeding. Neither do milk embalmed with formaldehyde, sardines made of mummychubs stewed in cottonseed oil, or fruit products coined out of corn syrup, with hayseed thrown in for effect, and the whole colored with "harmless coal tar dyes," appeal to one as a diet Queen Elizabeth would jump at exchanging for her baked boars' heads, her broiled flanks of venison or her roast peacocks. Canned peas irridescent with copper sulphate and canned corn radiant with boracic acid the American worker may have in abundance, but one imagines Queen Bess preferred those succulent vegetables in native splendor unadorned. The veal that graced her board was not killed unborn, and the bread under which her trenchers groaned knew no alum. Take it whichever way one will, the dietary of the American working class to-day is so far below the regal cuisine of Queen Elizabeth—so far below even that of all but the most miserable of her time—as to be beyond comparison.

But again yielding the point, and assuming that the worker to-day is better fed, false again would be the further implication which Secretary Wilson would seem to give to his words, namely that the worker is therefore better off in every way. Food, though a necessary, is still but a small part, of one's life. To deny that, is to bind the race down forever to the level of the animal, and even Aesop's wolf preferred a hazardous living in freedom to the full paunch he could have gotten by wearing a collar. The Roman slave-girls who were feasted at their master's best and then made the toys of his debauchery, were as miserable as their fellow-slaves of the loom and the farm, whose diet was but coarse and slim. Under modern conditions man refuses to be satisfied with merely filling his stomach. He would also fill his mind. He demands books, pictures, music, scientific recreations, sports and exercise, and the leisure to enjoy them. The capitalists themselves acknowledge this by being capitalists, an estate which they chiefly prize because it affords them unbounded leisure. What impudence for them, or their official representatives, to tell the worker, who by the hard conditions of his life is shut out from all these things, that he should feel compensated by having more to eat!

And when in fact he has not more, but less, and worse, the impudence touches its climax.

NOTES ON THE SWEDISH STRIKE

EXTRACTS FROM SWEDISH AND OTHER EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS DEPICTING SPIRIT AND PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN GREAT GENERAL STRIKE.

In the latest exchanges from Sweden, "Svaret" of September 3rd and 4th, relates the change in conditions brought about by the "Landssekretariatet" the Executive Board of the strikers, in which the men employed by firms not affiliated with the Employers' Association were to resume work on September 6. "Svaret" contains the following:

From different quarters the government had been requested to bring about a settlement, the latest request having come from the National Liberal Party on the 28th of August. The Cabinet refused, and the reasons therefore were summed up by the Secretary of the Interior in the following statement:

"When the conflict on the industrial field through the general strike was extended to such territories where the strike meant grave danger to the very functions of life of society; when strike was proclaimed, openly violating the binding form of the contracts entered into, thereby outraging one of the most important principles upon which our order of society is founded—the trust in faith and honor—when attempts were openly made to induce government employes to stop work, then the strike was no longer a conflict solely between workingmen and employers, it then was turned against society itself.

"That the government, facing these circumstances and the threat thus directed against the order of society, should make or promote any concessions, should not be demanded by any whose zeal for order in society is sincere. Those who instigated this fight must learn to understand that above all classes stands society, and that its interests are and must be above the interests of the different classes.

"I feel assured that if His Royal Majesty were to intercede at this moment it would be propounded by the responsible leaders, and appear to the majority of workingmen as a triumph in their war against society, a yielding of the power of society, its rights and interests. This, my conviction, is substantiated by the fact that the Executive Board of the unions, as late as the 28th of August, proclaimed unanimously continued war, to be pursued along the same lines as hitherto. I therefore urge His Royal Majesty not to find cause to intercede in the present conflict."

However, it was on account of this, and since the members of the Cabinet had taken their stand, so to speak, that the Landssekretariatet considered it its duty to contrive some way whereby "the evident duty of the government as a self-imposed mediator, in a national-social conflict, could be reestablished."

The originator of this idea was one of the government's own arbitrators, who proposed that the men not employed by the Swedish Employers' Association should go back. (As already stated and as The People on the 5th inst. informed its readers, this was decided upon.)

Hard Beset, but Cheerful.

On a hill in the suburbs of Kungsholmen there is located a colony of workingmen's homes, small one-story houses, each having a door in front and one in the rear. Little gardens are in front of the houses giving to them a pleasant aspect. But that aspect disappears when one enters. Each of these dwellings consists of a single one-window room, four meters in length and 3.3 meters in width. The rent is two dollars and a half a month, to be paid to the municipality, which owns the houses.

There were no strikers in the first house we entered; it was occupied by a window with five children—six human beings living in that one-room dwelling.

In front of the second house there were two old women scrubbing the stoop, both of whom were affected by the strike. One of them had preserved her good humor, and smilingly told us that "now we must manage to get along with less than at other times when one has nothing." Still smiling she told of how the young children always forget that there is a strike and how they run to the cupboard for bread. But the bread is kept well locked up, and, is dealt out only at meal time. Here, besides the parents, six children have to be fed. Last Sunday they got their strike relief; four crowns, (about a dollar in American money). The regular dinner is herring and potatoes. Thus a dollar is made to feed eight mouths for one week.

The other woman keeps herself by doing chores. She has a daughter who is employed in a hat factory. We talked to her. She is small, a hunchback, of poor physique. She is not organized, but on strike, nevertheless. Not being organized, she gets no strike relief, but she does not at all think of resuming work. And she is not the only one. She manages somehow to struggle along with her mother. And the mother says: "Well, we get along somehow or other, but there are such poor devils with many children—one must help them as far as one can." We asked her how she possibly could help others. "Oh, well," she said, "one must,—that's all!"

We go along and turn to the rear of the houses. We hear the sound of violins. We see a group of children, mostly barefooted, some of them dancing to the music. In the little garden two young men are playing the violin. We inquire whether those children belong to the strikers; we ask a boy of about eight years: "Is your father on strike?" "I have no father," he answers in a low voice, and turns away quietly. We, too, go away, silently, not to disturb them.

In front of the next house is a gray-haired man of about fifty, in his shirt sleeves. He looks grave. We step up to him and converse with him. He is a striker. He is sure that the government is on the employers' side and therefore will not interfere. As yet he has not asked for any strike relief, though as an organized member and supporter of a family he is entitled to such. He can get along with private credit and declines to receive any money from the organization; he utilizes his private credit and later on will pay back what he owes. He also says, "I have only few small children, so I can always get long, but where there are many small ones, it's hard!"

He takes us, at our request, to the home of a large family. It is on a side street. As we enter the one-room dwelling we see an old woman, her husband is a striker. They have six children, the oldest has just celebrated his fifteenth birthday,—of course, without any feast. The youngster is six months' old and is just being aired in the baby carriage. The man was formerly earning five dollars a week. At the beginning of the strike's third week he received two dollars and fifty cents—his first strike relief. The meals of this family of eight are as follows: morning—coffee and dry bread (occasionally some white bread); noon—porridge and potatoes; in the evening—again porridge. The children sorely miss the usual bites between meals, bread with butter and milk, as the money is insufficient for any such "extravagance" and they must get along without it.

Just as we start to leave, two of the children enter the room; we recognize them as two of the group we had seen dancing a while ago. How fortunate that the children were thus forgetting hunger between meals, the missing milk and the missing bread with butter!

In one house farther on lives a coal shoveler with his wife and four minor children. His weekly earnings were four dollars and a quarter. He is now getting strike relief,—one dollar and fifty cents a week. He takes his snuff-box out of his pocket and proudly tells us that the dealer had promised to trust him with snuff during the strike. "It has served me instead of many a meal," he says, with a queer smile on his lips. He cannot give up his snuff. He feels time hanging heavily on his hands, but he does not think of deserting the strike. A cheerful striker, indeed.

Next house. We enter the room. On the lounge lies a light-haired baby asleep. Here lives a widow with her two daughters. They used to work in a candy shop and now they strike, although unorganized and getting no strike relief. We ask on what they live. The mother points to the sleeping baby and says: "Well, the father sends her some money every month. It is not much, but in the meantime one must live the best one can on it."

And these unorganized girls stay in the strike!

From house to house we wander in this labor colony. The same condition exists all over. Nowhere a strike-breaker, not a woman deserting the ranks.

Among those people lives a poor girl by the name of Marie Sandel, a sales-

(Continued on page 6.)

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't see the consistency of you Socialists ridiculing the idea that Capital and Labor are brothers.

UNCLE SAM—Probably because you are not yet able to be consistent yourself.

B. J.—I don't think.

U. S.—You hit it that time.

B. J.—What do you mean?

U. S.—You don't think. You only think that you think.

B. J.—But I do think. Is it not a fact that Capital and Labor are brothers?

U. S.—No, sir; not by a long shot.

B. J.—What?

U. S.—I mean what I say, and say what I mean.

B. J.—You Socialists are such confounded sticklers.

U. S.—We Socialists insist on the cormerly earning five dollars a week. At rect use of terms.

B. J.—Indeed? Explain yourself.

U. S.—Certainly. You admit, do you not, that Labor produces all wealth?

B. J.—To be sure. Any fool would concede that.

U. S.—Not excepting yourself?

B. J.—No. But what of it?

U. S.—Just this, Jonathan. Labor is the producer of all wealth, Capital is a part of wealth.

B. J.—Granted.

U. S.—Capital being the product of Labor, wherein is your consistency in saying that it is the brother of its creator?

B. J.—The devil!

U. S.—No devil about it. You muddle-heads who think you think are absolutely unable to be consistent. Labor being the creator of all wealth it would be much better sense to say that Labor is the Father of Capital. There would be some consistency in claiming such relationship, but to say that the creator and the creature are brothers is an absurdity.

B. J.—It does look that way.

U. S.—Consequently the wherefore of the whatness admonishes us to talk United States; to think and keep thinking until we know we are thinking.

B. J.—I tumble.

U. S.—So if there is any relationship between Labor and Capital it cannot be the relationship of brothers. It follows that there would be more sense and consistency in saying "the Earth is the mother, Labor is the father and Capital is the child."

B. J.—I begin to think.

U. S.—I hope so. Labor being the father, does it not consistently follow that he has the right to control, spank, direct, influence, protect, command and restrain his child?

B. J.—It do.

U. S.—Far from being brothers, Labor and Capital are to-day deadly enemies. The enmity does not grow out of the true relationship of the two, but because of the fact that the so-called shrewd, cunning schemers have kidnapped the child, controlled, educated and developed all its strength, talents and power and pitted them against the creator, its father. In the hands of the drone, the parasite, the robber, the pirate, the chief—the capitalist, in short—it becomes, if not the enemy, the deadly instrument in the hands of the enemy of its own creator.

B. J.—I must acknowledge that you Socialists generally know what you are talking about.

U. S.—It behooves everybody to do the same. Consistency is a jewel, but it can't be worn as a breastpin or used as a headlight. Let us not hear you repeat the silly lie: "Capital and Labor are brothers." It is liable to cause suspicions of illegitimacy, bastardy or something worse.

Men who rebel, and urge the Lower Classes to rebel, ought to have other than Formulas to go upon. Men who discern in the misery of the toiling complaining millions not misery, but only a raw material which can be wrought upon, and traded in, for one's own poor hidebound theories an degoisms; to whom millions of living fellow-creatures, with beating hearts in their bosoms, beating, suffering, hoping, are "masses," mere "explosive masses for blowing down Bastilles with," for voting at hustings for us: such men are of the questionable species!—Thomas Carlyle.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

PIERSON SENDS IN THE SUBS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the co-operation of Arnold, Ferguson and others we succeeded in landing one subscription for "Der Arbeiter," one for the "Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung" and nineteen for the "Weekly People." Industrial conditions make it rather hard to get subs, here as so many slaves are out of work, and those that are lucky enough to have a master are not working full time.

Our Saturday night street meeting was a splendid success. The members were out in full force, and with their assistance we succeeded in selling a good quantity of pamphlets and secured three subs. to the "Weekly People." The Tyler faction, who are at outs with Whalen, the local Boss of the Democratic party, and who are running an independent ticket, held their meeting just a little way from ours. A large crowd soon collected, attracted by their decorated carriage and a display of fire works employed for the occasion. It was some time before their spouters arrived and this gave Arnold, who was on our platform, a splendid opportunity. He took advantage of it and showed up these capitalist politicians. They were invited to take our platform in joint debate, but they declined. The S. L. P. platform is too uncomfortable a place for these gentry.

Across the street an S. P.'er from Washington was holding down that corner, telling of the sinful acts of the Dems. and Reps. in Congress, but he failed to mention the rotten acts of his S. P. politicians in St. Louis, Milwaukee and other places.

The barbers called a strike, which was "settled" several days ago. The moulders are still out against the Bridgford and Graff and Webb Stove foundries. Comrades Doyle and Sweeney are in this strike and are doing some good missionary work while on picket duty and at their meetings.

I will remain here another week and hope for better results.

Chas. Pierson.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 20.

WILSON IN UTICA, N. Y.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The message of the Socialist Labor Party was well received here at the open air meetings, and there is a good field for some active workers. Five subscriptions for the Weekly People were obtained, four Sue Books were sold and $3.50 worth of pamphlets, besides distributing several hundred leaflets. The audiences were attentive and interested in all that was said. One man remarked: "That's a bitter pill you gave us, but it's the truth and we have to swallow it."

One Socialist "student" waited until the meeting was over, and then wanted to know if this was the "De Leon Party." He said that he heard we were dead long ago, and claimed that all the S. P. papers were party-owned. He considered Hearst a good Socialist.

I caught this S. P. man in two or three lies by the printed proceedings of the last convention of the Socialist party, and his brain was twisted into a knot. He said we were a lot of mud-slingers and so was De Leon. This benighted S. P.-er reads the "Appeal to anti-Reason" once in a while, and soon expects the "Golden Paradise" to arrive via the next "Red Special."

Our membership in Utica is sound to the core, and a little activity would show good results.

G. H. Wilson.

Utica, N. Y., September 21.

STODEL IN CONNECTICUT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Many workingmen listened to the propaganda held here by the Socialist Labor Party. Four open air meetings were held, and literature to the amount of $15.20 was sold.

The Central Labor Union here issued a Labor Day program which called the public's attention to child labor in the Southern States, while right under their very noses here on the streets of Hartford child slaves, boys and girls, have to sell the newspapers.

The local trolley car workers, the conductors and motormen, are affiliated with this Central Labor Union. Of the workers in the Consolidated Street Car Company only the conductors and motormen are organized, and the starters and inspectors and truck operators are left unorganized by Mahon's union. When any of the members rises in the union meeting to speak in the interest of the rank and file he is howled down and told to shut up by the local leaders, who are elected to office, not because they know anything, but because they are "good fellows." These good fellows, "on behalf of the union," appear before the company officials, with a good "load" on. The members told me this.

When the company hears of a member of the union talking sense at the meeting, he is promoted to a starter, which means that he no longer belongs to the organization, because the craft form of this "organization" don't "believe" in unionizing all the wage slaves. They are organized to receive defeats instead of success, and the company treats that kind of a union with contempt.

Sixteen conductors and motormen left their jobs the day after Labor Day, as they could not keep up the strain of 15 and 16 hours' slavery each day. Quite a number of trolleyworkers attended my meetings and they admitted that the recital of conditions in their industry was as I had said. They also agreed to the principles of industrial unionism.

I left Hartford for South Manchester, a large mill town owned by the millionaires, Cheney brothers and sisters. That family owns the factories of that town and the schools and the library. The librarian receives specific instructions from her boss, Miss Cheney, not to allow any Socialism, in books or papers, in the library. The slaves that live in her houses might wake up if they read that sort of literature, and make her go to work.

I held a good meeting here, and sold twenty-five books. Some of the books sold were "Woman and the Socialist Movement," essay of Comrade Olive M. Johnson.

Rockville was the next and last stop on my tour of agitation. A good meeting was held here also. Twenty books were sold.

This finishes my 28 days of agitation. The literature sold, which included the books of Eugene Sue, August Bebel, "Ideal City," and the Socialist Labor Party pamphlets amounted to $39.26.

The wage earners are anxiously awaiting the message of the Socialist Labor Party.

Sam'l A. J. Stodel.

New Haven, Conn., September 28.

ENGLISH LABOR MISLEADERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Conditions in this country are frightful for the working class. Besides the permanent unemployed, the trades unions have had a large percentage out of jobs all summer, and by the looks of things the coming winter will be a hard one for the working class. This is how it looks to many workers I have talked with.

The Labor bleeders at the trade union congress, being held at Ipswich, are praising the Liberal Government for bringing in a capitalist budget, which the landlord Tories call "Socialist"! These same trade union bleeders, which include I. L. P.; S. D. P., and Labor Liberals and Liberal Labor M. P.s' want labor exchanges. Of course these things will not make jobs for the workers, but will make a lot of jobs for the officials of played-out craft unionism. These labor leaders are going to bring in a bill for the workers to have the "right to work." It sounds very nice, but still I was under the impression that the capitalist system of production for profit needed a reserve army of unemployed for it to be successful.

The Socialist Labor Party has a branch at Plymouth. The fake parties, the Social Democratic party and the Independent Labor party, whose false teaching the S. L. P. has to contend with also have branches there. We hold four open air meetings weekly and sell a good lot of S. L. P. pamphlets, and the "Socialist," our official organ in Great Britain.

When we ask questions at the other two parties' meetings, they tell the workers that we are trying "to break up" their meetings but the workers hereabout are getting on to them.

H. Sprague.

Devonport, Eng., September 13.

EUROPEAN LABOR SOLIDARITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The readers of The People will remember that the Swedish newspaper owners got a judgment against the Typographical Union in Stockholm for loss caused by the printers joining the strikers despite a contract with the bosses. When the sheriff attempted to levy on the funds of the union he found only $1.25 in the safe. The funds had disappeared. The following remarks translated from two Danish newspapers, "National-Tidande" and "Borsen," two papers answering respectively to "The Times" and "Wall Street Journal," will show how the Swedish workers saved their money. It will also show that the Swedish workers trust the Danish workers implicitly like brothers and comrades. "National-Tidende" contains the following:

"Stockholm, August 25.—The newspaper owners of Stockholm, which unto yesterday computed their loss caused by the strike of the typographers to 52,000 Kr., called on the sheriff to collect judgment in the amount of 52,000 Kr. from the Typographical Union, the funds of which amounted to nearly 600,000 Kr. before the strike. When the sheriff arrived at the office of the union, he was informed by the secretary-treasurer that the union did not own anything, as all moneys had changed owners."

The "Borsen" supplements this:

"Stockholm, August 26.—As we announced yesterday, the attempt to collect judgment in the amount of 52,000 Kr. from the Stockholm Typographical Union was without result, as the property of the union had changed owners. A telegram just received announces that these new owners are none other than the Danish Typographical Unions. When the safe at the office of the union was opened, it contained only a little cash box with 5 Kroner. This was taken by the sheriff, who also held the furniture of the office subject to the court's judgment.

"The banks of the union stated that all deposits of the union were now the property of the Danish Typographical Unions."

The estimated loss of the newspaper owners amounted to 52,000 Kr. in three weeks, and now, when the strike is six weeks old, the loss must have doubled. Imagine the rage of the owners to find that the financially strong union had become as poor as a church mouse, all moneys having disappeared into the strikers' pockets and the Danish union's treasury!

The "sacredness" of contract did evidently not prevent the Swedish printers from declining to scab it on their fellow workers by printing advertisements for scabs and articles attacking the strikers in the usual prevaricating manner. The American unions ought to bear this in mind and learn that no contract is as sacred as the class-conscious solidarity of the working class.

Axel Staal.

Jersey City, N. J., September 20.

DOPING LABOR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed is a portion of an editorial which appeared in the "Seattle Times," September 9th, praising the pure and simple labor unions. It is only necessary to read the clipping to see why "our" capitalist dailies are beginning to boost the A. F. of L. The general strikes in Europe lately are having their effect here, and the enemy is scenting danger.

Watchful.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 14.

(Enclosure.)

Last Monday in Seattle saw one of the most remarkable demonstrations which organized labor ever made in Seattle. It was Labor Day as well as "Seattle Day" at the Exposition, and the trades unions fully justified their claim to strength and to recognition.

The men who marched in the parade on Labor Day did not march to mark any grievance or for the purpose of intimidating anyone. They marched because it was the day dedicated to the man who toils with his hands and because they were proud to be numbered among those who do so.

They represented the "Seattle Spirit" just as thoroughly as would a parade of men who are able to give a thousand dollars to some Seattle movement toward which these men might be able to give only a dollar or a dime.

There is a vast difference between such a parade in the United States and one of the same character in Europe. The difference is as great in the character of the processions as the dates are different upon the calendar.

In France, for instance—and in a large portion of the rest of Europe—the day which is chosen for the demonstration of laboring men is May 1. Here it is the first Monday in September.

In France the marching throngs bear the red flag—while in this country they carry only the Stars and Stripes and the banners of their different organizations.

In France they sing the "Marseillaise." In this country they do not sing at all—but the bands play "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

In France the streets are filled with police and cavalry, watching the marching workmen to see that they do not commit acts of violence—but in this country the police are fully occupied in clearing a path through the crowds of spectators that the procession may have an opportunity to move.

There was a time when the more conservative of the capitalists of America feared a Labor Day demonstration almost as such a demonstration is still feared by the police of Paris, but that was before the laboring man as an organized body had really been seen or fully understood.

Now "Labor Day" stands as firmly fixed in the list of holidays as Thanksgiving Day or New Year's Day, and the procession which is its principal feature is placed in the same category as the parade of Memorial Day.

QUESTIONS FOR A DEBATE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A certain income has come into my hands "to promote the discussion by and between Individualists and Socialists, of their respective creeds, without passionate or contemptuous expressions, or the use of analogies; the use of hypotheses is not forbidden; and Individualism shall be taken to mean the general economic ideas of Henry George and Tolstoi." No particular way of discussion is prescribed so I have drafted a few questions which you may publish, or, adopt any other way you see fit. I inclose my name and address, as an evidence of good faith. I assume that you will accept the amount enclosed, as being sent for the purpose stated only.

Debate.

New York, September 2.

Is there a point at which the concentration of industry into the hands of a few might enable the latter, by acting together, to nullify the decentralizing effect that the Single Tax is intended to have upon business-monopoly?

Can the centralized ownership and control of money and of obligations be used to nullify the effect of the Single Tax?

Can the Single Tax now be expected to produce the same result that was expected of it before the great industrial monopolies were perfected?

Must not trust-prosecutions and progressive inheritance taxes together with expropriation of the owners of what Single Taxers call "public utilities," be used to facilitate the Single Tax?

Does not Monopolistic Industrial Organization, once effected, and for a long time perfected, tend to persist through mental associations and personal relations, built up, independently of the original causes of monopoly, and beyond the power of any economic change to destroy?

Must not industrial monopoly continue to perfect itself irresistibly, even if natural wealth and opportunity, together with public franchise businesses and patents, are restored to the people?

Is it desirable that the organic evolution of industry, into conscious, authoritative and integral co-operation (i. e., Socialism), be retarded by laws that would greatly reduce and in some cases wipe out the cost to the worker or small capitalist, of using land for residence, business and farming purposes?

Would a tax on land-values to the amount of its whole annual opportunity value, when once paid, leave any net benefit for the landlord to receive from the tenant beyond the annual value of such improvements as may be foud on the land rented by the former to the latter?

Would such a tax force unused and underused land into the hands of small capitalists and of laborers with and without savings; so as to facilitate production of all sorts on said land, now unused and underused? If not, why not?

What effect would such a tax have on the labor-market?

What effect upon the ground-rent of such land as is of equal desirability, being now in use, with the desirability of other land that is not now being used? Is there much of the latter class? Urban, suburban or agricultural?

Is it right to assume that much desirable and valuable urban and suburban land is now held out of use, and now held at a price made so high by the effects of speculation in land, that small and large capitals are deterred from using land and from employing labor by reason of the artificially high price of all desirable land?

Is there any way of restoring the land to the people as a first step toward Socialism?

Can any considerable number of those now economically dependent, be made economically independent by increasing the competition of landlords for tenants, i. e., for users of land?

Would the increase in opportunity caused by forcing much land into the market after speculative prices are squeezed out, increase or reduce wages? Would more laborers be employed; and self-employed?

Would the taking of taxes off all commodities, cheapen them, tending to increase the purchasing power of wages up to the point of getting full value for work done? Would the facilitation of production cheapen commodities to this extent, without cheapening the price of labor at any point in the circle of exchanges?

Can the "iron law of wages" theory, (under which the benefit conferred on workers by giving them access to the land at the price or no-price that would result from the Single Tax, would be absorbed, as Socialists claim, by low wages and high prices of commodities), be answered by the arguments that Single Taxers advance to show that wages are raised while commodities and rent are lowered by the Single Tax? Or must all advantage obtained in any one of these three directions be swallowed up in the others? And, if so, why?

Can the prices of necessities be made to fall well within the purchasing power of labor under a system by which the means of trust-production now in vogue could be duplicated by a tax that should force natural wealth, (the source of raw material), out of the hands of speculators and into the hands of independent producers, said tax at the same time causing a like competition all along the line of exchange?

Can the laissez-faire theory of economics be said to have been fairly tested until the production and exchange of commodities have been tried under conditions which include (1) an equal share in the land and the rent thereof, (2) public ownership and operation of businesses requiring a public franchise carrying public rights and public property, and (3) also public ownership of patents?

If this system had always been in operation and had grown up with this country's growth, how could the expropriative power of monopoly in the production and exchange of commodities, have arisen?

Would not the annual value of desirable land for which, under the Single Tax, there would be competition and therefore paying some rent to the state, suffice for all the social needs of the community, including the need of vastly increasing the means of communication between the worker's residence and his working place, and give such communication gratis?

IN MILWAUKEE, WIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It seems that the Social Democratic supervisor, Jeske, has fallen into disgrace. A local papers says the following about him:

"Supervisor Jeske petitioned for, and was granted, a rehearing of the charges against him by the Federated Trades Council, and a committee consisting of Emil Wallager, Gustav Esche and John Benseman was appointed to take up the question. Charges of not living up to the principles of unionism were filed against him several weeks ago, and on being found guilty he was ordered to appear before the executive committee to be censured. He did not appear, however, and for that reason was forced to resign from the Labor Day Committee of the Council at the last meeting."

Politicians are getting busy again, although it is rather early in the day. But the seed must be sown before even the politician is able to reap. Combinations must be formed, new fences constructed or old ones subjected to a general overhauling, thus to overtake or withstand the attack of the foe. By reading in the capitalist press about the hustle and bustle of the old politicians, one is reminded of the old nobleman and his fights against his fellow noblemen to gain or to regain new domains. The same low cunning in thought and action is applied by them to gain their end. The capitalist politician of to-day stands on the same low level as did the greedy nobleman of yesterday.

H. B.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 20.

If you wish to keep well posted up in happenings in Great Britain and the progress of Industrial Unionism there, read the official organ of the British Advocate of Industrial Unionism—

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

M. B., PASADENA, CALIF.—If the value of gold does not rise, neither would the value (expressed in gold) of the commodities rise which were before exchangeable for a certain amount of gold—unless, for some reason or other, the value of those commodities rose above their previous value; or unless, through some perturbation of the market, the price shot up above the value. —Next question next week.

O. F., NEW YORK.—For instance. The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" unquestionably represents the craft Unions in this city. It echoes their errors, and shares the profits of the sell-outs by the labor fakirs. And yet what is its circulation, here where there are at least 25,000 Germans who sometime voted the Socialist ticket in Germany? Not 4,000! And, as to the S. P. vote, it is only 15,000 in this city, and has gone down, besides, in the last four years. The German vote alone should be more than twice the number. It does not follow that advocacy by a Socialist paper of craft unionism spells political support by craft unionism. Quite otherwise.

T. J., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—A "sound address on the class struggle" may be good or bad, according. If it is used for the purpose of leading the hearer to the correct Socialist principles of action of the political and economic struggle, then the address is good. If, however, the speaker simply pilfers certain Socialist principles in order to captivate the hearer so as to lead him into the Trautman-St. John camp of veiled dynamite, then the address is bad, and is no better than bait to catch fish for frying.

T. C. G., WORCESTER, MASS.—'Tis not in his plant alone that the capitalist invests his money. He must invest also in himself—a pretentious house, gorgeous apparel for his wife, summer villas, etc., etc. All these are necessary investments to him. Without them his credit would sink. The capitalist is not half as much of a "squanderer in luxury" as would seem. 'Tis all "business."

W. S. S., NEW YORK.—The ballot preceded the gun in the matter of our Civil War. The election of Lincoln so obviously doomed chattel slavery that the Southern slave-holders rebelled against the fiat of the ballot, whereupon the gun stepped upon the stage.

E. E. S., DENVER, COLO.—Quit looking at the individual worker, and the individual capitalist, or you will get all tangled up. It is the whole working class that is robbed by the whole capitalist class. Unless the eye is kept firmly fixed upon that fact things will look very much confused.

C. F. W., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Whether the Socialist party actually has 52,000 members? That depends on how you look at it. Very probably it did receive dues from 52,000 persons. If that is membership then the S. P. probably has that membership. But a body may receive dues from 100,000 people and yet not have but few members. This wise: The S. P. has a large number of paid organizers in the field. It is dollars and cents to these to "make a good showing." To that end they whoop it up on the road, "enroll" all sorts of people, no matter who, whom they heat up temporarily and get their dues, and report "100 members in new Local so and so", and send the dues collected. As soon as the "organizer" leaves that place the "100 members" melt away, sometimes entirely. And the organizer keeps it up in this way, from town to town, "organizing" hundreds, who pay dues, and as fast drop out. The two last referendums, held by the S. P. in this year, footed, one of them, only 9,499 and another still less, 8,491 votes. The usual calculation is that one-third of a membership does not vote. By that test the S. P. would have 14,000 members. Even if as many as one-half did not vote the membership would be only 19,000—considerably below 50,000.

F. E. M., MADISON, WIS.—Turn to Marx's "Capital," p. 309, Swan Sonnenschein & Co. edition: "There is imminent in capital an inclination and constant tendency to heighten the productiveness of labor, in order to cheapen commodities, and by such cheapening, to cheapen the laborer himself." The expression "cheap labor" is, accordingly, perfectly scientific, even when applied to men who get as many commodities as before for their lowered wages. Protectionists don't sin there. The cheaper goods are, the cheaper labor.

"STUDENT," LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—It goes without saying that a man, who leaves the Socialist Labor Party and joins the Socialist party, repudiates the S. L. P. platform. Mr. Lucien Sanial, having left the S. L. P. and joined the S. P., obviously repudiated the S. L. P. platform—as obviously as he, the coiner in The People of the opinion "The Rev. George D. Herron is a speculator in rich wives", repudiated the opinion when he applied for and accepted a job at the Rev. Herron's Rand School in this city. That poor, old Senial, whose Utopianism the S. L. P. had hard work to keep under, and who became the associate of Seiig Schulberg, should now be taken hold of by Mr. Korngold as a tower of scientific Socialism, as against the S. L. P., only proves Mr. K.'s bankruptcy of material.—Next question next week.

A. W., BUFFALO. N. Y.—Let The Lie alone. Waste no energies upon it. The S. L. P. refuses to run a race with Lies. They will wear off their legs.

T. C., NEWCASTLE, PA.—An organization can not be held responsible for what its member John, or Dick, or Harry may say. But members Harry, or Dick, or John must be held responsible for what their national organ and officers do. The national convention of the Trautman-St. John body struck out the political clause from their preamble, and did so upon the motion of an outspoken Anarchist, Axelson, who sustained his motion with the declaration that the ballot was wholly worthless; and the only organ that body has, the Spokane "Industrial Worker," emphasizes the dynamite spirit that caused the change in the Preamble by constant and continuous sneers at the ballot, and by, moreover, pointed suggestions of theft as "installment expropriations," in other words, downright slummery, condemned by the Movement's experience. That renders member John, and member Dick, and member Harry responsible when they speak for that body—which, in this instance, amounts to saying that they are utterly irresponsible and harmful personalities to the movement.

F. C., NEWARK, N. J.; E. J. H., PHILA., PA.; F. H. C., DOVER, N. H.; P. K., CARTHAGE, MO.; W. B. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; J. C., PHILA., PA.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; H. B. S., HAMILTON, CANADA; W. R. P., MISSOULA, MONT.; C. F. H., CHICAGO, ILL.; A. O., NEW YORK, N. Y.—Matter received.

Robert's Rules of Order

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CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

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NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above committee was held at National Headquarters on Wednesday evening, September 22nd, with Hall in the chair. Members present: Deutsch, Hall, Schwartz, Mittelberg, Lefkovits, Rosenberg and Schrafft. Absent and excused: Butterworth, Ball, Lafferty. Absent: Kihn, Lechner, Hammer, Miller and Weiss. Minutes of previous session adopted as read. Financial Report: Income $68.90. Expenditures $106.13. The committee on Sue Book sale plan reported that they had written to some comrades able to render aid in this matter and that a meeting would shortly be called to collect data and outline the work. In the matter of the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation constitution the national secretary reported that same had been sent to them and was now being acted upon by their membership in referendum. Report of committees received.

Correspondence: In the matter of the Spanish Strike a resolution was adopted The resolution was published in Daily People of September 23rd, and Weekly People of October 2nd. Correspondence continued. From Cook County, Ill., regarding Hungarian "Nepakarat"; New Bedford, Mass., regarding slanderous statements made by one Ettor of the "Direct Action" Trautmann-St. John organization against the Editor of The People; answered and filed; Connecticut S. E. C. sending application for charter for a Section at Middletown. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Lefkovits: "That the charter be granted." Carried. From Colorado S. E. C. Financial Report; Virginia S. E. C. sending amendment to the state committee's by-laws for approval. Moved by Schrafft, seconded by Lefkovits: "That the following by-law of the Virginia S. E. C.: 'The S. E. C. may request the removal of an organizer for inefficiency'—be approved." Carried. From Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, sending translated copy of constitution; N. Y. S. E. C., minutes of sessions; Pennsylvania S. E. C. ordering due stamps; Kentucky S. E. C. ordering due stamps and reporting on Pierson's work; Texas S. E. C. regarding Pierson's coming; California S. E. C., ordering due stamps and reporting on new primary election law; Washington S. E. C., ordering due stamps and reporting Gillhaus' activity; Charles Pierson, Evansville, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., regarding visiting new territory; national secretary having instructed him to visit Cincinnati Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo.; William Rentaul, Norwood, Mass., regarding application for membership, referred to Massachusetts S. E. C.; J. H. Morgan, Page, W. Va., regarding application for membership; William Hewitt, Wilmington, Del., regarding application for membership; Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, requesting report of Party activity for publication in "Nepakarat," request complied with by national secretary. Moved by Lefkovits, seconded by Schrafft: "That action and report of national secretary be approved." Carried. From William H. Carroll, Pittsburg, Pa., report of activity in that locality; Herman Richter, Detroit, Mich., regarding I. W. W. matters; John Kenny, N. Andover, Mass., regarding Party matters; M. R. George, Washington, D. C., regarding Party matters; Leon Plat, Attleboro, Mass., regarding organization in the Northwest and contemplated trip to Oregon and California. Emil Miller dropped from the roll of Sub-Committee membership for non-attendance.

Adjournment 10 p. m.

Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The Minnesota State Executive Committee met at 838 Edmund street, St. Paul, Minn., on September 4. C. J. Smith was chairman. Present: Dougherty, Johnson, H. Carstensen and Herbert Johnson, State Secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Decided that Committee on Party press be recommended to the new S. E. C.

Decided that report of State Auditing Committee be accepted and filed.

Committee then adjourned.

W. E. McCue, Recording Secretary.

The newly elected Minnesota S. E. C. met at 838 Edmund street, St. Paul, Minn., on September 4. Peter Reil elected chairman. Wm. E. McCue elected recording secretary. F. D. Henion treasurer. Present, H. Carstensen; absent, John Olson, M. J. Cikanek, J. Jensen.

Correspondence:—From M. Henryson, Black Duck, remitting $1.44 for due stamps. From Paul Augustine regarding Party affairs, and 200 due stamps. From Section Duluth, $5 for due stamps.

Bill for car fare ordered paid. Bill for postage ordered paid.

Decided that Committee on Party press be continued. Decided that committee report at next meeting. H. Johnson was elected to procure a regular meeting place in Midway district.

Receipts, $6.36; expenses, $1.08; balance, $20.55.

W. E. McCue, Recording Secretary.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of the S. L. P. in Virginia met in regular session on September 26. Jerene was elected chairman. Roll call showed C. Rudolph absent with excuse.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Financial report read and adopted.

There being no correspondence and no business to transact the meeting adjourned.

Balance on hand, $14.05.

F. Buxton, Recording Secretary.

OPERATING FUND.

The cash receipts to this fund the past week amounted to $13.50; the additional $50, credited, is the donation of a loan, made to the Party, March 18, 1908, by the Connecticut S. E. C. The last State convention voted to donate the amount.

Comrades and friends, we must say a word to you about this fund. We have been pretty hard pressed for cash lately, and we must ask you to help us out. We would much rather that your propaganda activity made the work self-sustaining, but as it does not you must help out with contributions.

Conn. S.E.C., loan donated ..	50.00
James Hunt, Ladner, Can. ..	8.00
M. Reddington, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Wm. Heron, Seattle, Wash. ..	1.00
O. Silverman, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
C. Guenther, Frisco, Cal. ...	1.00
C. Schluter, Roxbury, Mass.	1.00
E. S., Newport News, Va. ..	.50
Total	63.50
Previously acknowledged ..	5,042.36
Grand total	$5,105.86

TO READERS OF THE WEEKLY PEOPLE IN LOUISVILLE!

The Campaign Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Louisville desires to remind you that there is work to be done in our campaign, work that no live workingman or Socialist can afford to shirk. We want your help at our open air meetings. We want your help to circulate nomination petitions so that we can get our ticket on the official ballot. Every one should help distribute our leaflet, "Address to Louisville's Wage Slaves." It is a good address, and should be put into the hands of as many slaves as possible before the election.

The political tools of our capitalist masters are especially active just now raising dust and clouding the issues. We, too, should be active making plain to our fellow slaves the one, living, throbbing issue, on the safe and sane solution of which our social salvation depends. Our enemies work to keep us enslaved; we must work, and work hard, to break the fetters that bind us.

Look at Grinstead, the strike-breaker, candidate for mayor on the Republican ticket. Hear how he and his partisans boast of what he has done! Look at Head, the candidate of the Buckingham theatre! Hear his inflammatory appeals to race passions and animosity. See how the unprincipled demagogue strives to array the ignorant whites against the blacks for the sake of winning the office of mayor. Ought not such conditions and such facts to furnish every Socialist incentive for renewed activity in behalf of enlightenment and progress? Comrades, big as the task is, we have to do it!

Don't fail to attend our business meeting Saturday night, October 2, at 8 o'clock, at Germania Hall.

We have some new candidates to admit to membership in the Party, and other matters of importance to attend to.

For the Campaign Committee,

Jas. H. Arnold.

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LISTS GROWING

But New Readers Would Be More Were the Propaganda Properly Organized.

For the past few weeks there has been an increase in subscriptions, but the increase has not been anything like it could and should be. Our press, on its merits, is deserving of a greater propaganda effort than our friends are making. To us it seems to resolve itself into a question of activity. If nothing is done, of course nothing will be accomplished. Here is Comrade J. A. Leach, of Phoenix, Arizona, in again with a list of sixteen yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People; while the big membership of Greater New York turned in—just one subscription!

The Arizona comrades turned in $33.00 for thirty-seven subscriptions in the two weeks that they were in competition with the Maryland comrades. They, the Marylanders, must indeed have been transported to Oklahoma, as we received but 50 cents from Maryland during the contest.

Yes, it is a question of the determination to be up and doing. There is Comrade Platt, of Attleboro, Mass., every week we hear from him, and he is building up a nice list of readers in a town where he went a stranger not long ago. The work of propaganda is carried on regularly and systematically in Hartford, Conn., Cleveland, O., Los Angeles, Cal., Indianapolis, Ind., Louisville, Ky., etc., etc. In other places the work is gone at fitfully, and in still other towns nothing at all is done. What is needed is steady Organized propaganda. Let us get down to the work.

Those sending in two or more subscriptions were:

J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz.	16
John Opman, Jerome, Ariz.	5
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	3
J. Kalasch, San Francisco, Cal.	2
S. Bailey, Delta, Colo.	3
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	4
J. Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind.	4
C. Pierson, Louisville, Ky.	19
J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.	3
W. F. Doyle, Marlboro, Mass.	4
Leon Platt, Attleboro, Mass.	4
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	2
F. Houtenbrink, Boston, Mass.	2
R. W. Stevens, Baltimore, Md.	2
R. Katz, Paterson, N. J.	4
G. H. Wilson, New York State	7
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	6
G. H. Christoff, Patton, Pa.	2
R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex.	2

Prepaid cards sold: St. Paul, Minn., $3.50.

FOR SWEDISH STRIKERS.

D. Kaplan, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.....	$ .50
Pavlovsky,	"	.50
B. Weinstein,	"	.25
S. Rushkin,	"	.25
Miss S. Rosenthal,	"	.25
Miss L. Rosenthal,	"	.25
B. Shenkman,	"	.25
Miss Grinovsky,	"	.10
Mrs. Finkelstein,	"	.15
Total		$2.50

All further contributions to the above funds should be made direct to "Arbetaren," 28 City Hall Place. L. C. Fraina.

FOR SWEDISH STRIKERS.

The below sum, collected for the McKees Rocks strikers, has, owing to the strike being over, been turned over to the striking workingmen of Sweden.

G. H. Fryhoff, Mystic, Iowa $2.50

L. C. Fraina.

Lettish Socialists Help Swedish Strikers.

The Lettish Socialist Labor Federation has sent to "Arbetaren" $14.15, collected from members, for the Swedish strike.

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NOTES ON SWEDEN'S STRIKE.

(Continued from page 4.)

girl in a milk-store. From time to time she publishes poems in "Social-Demokraten." Not long ago she published a book: "Vid Svaeltgraensen" (On the Verge of Starvation), picturing, vividly as any, the life of the people in that very colony. They are on the verge of starvation when they are working.

We leave this section and proceed to the tenement houses. We ascend the stairs and knock at random at a door. Another one-room dwelling! But how clean and neat everything is! A middle-aged woman is rocking a cradle. "How are things here?" we ask. "Well," she says, "up till now we've been getting along fairly well, but now we are short of pretty near everything." They have only received checks redeemable at a co-operative store to the amount of four crowns. Her husband is a bookbinder and the treasury of their union is empty because of a five months' strike last year. During that time he earned nothing. But he strikes all the same. And this woman, mother of two children, who has received only four crowns' strike relief in three weeks, smiles when she relates it.

Thus live the strikers; thus they are, thus they feel. They show no signs of weakness. Quite the contrary. They are courageous and know that they are fighting the battle of the working class: The will to conquer and the consciousness that they must win is there with the heroes of Sweden.—Translation from "Svaret" of an article in Berlin "Vorwaerts."

"Only the Beginning."

Charlottenberg, near the Norwegian boundary line, is an industrial center of some importance. I ask at the station, "Are you on strike here?" "Of course!" "Are there any strikers around?" I am directed to a group of young men in their Sunday clothes. I put some questions to them, but they are not very talkative. At last they tell me that every factory is at a standstill, not even a bakery is being run. "Will you endure it?" I ask. They give me no answer, but burst out in such laughter that I don't repeat the question. "When do you get your strike relief?" "When the situation becomes serious!" says one of them. "Oh, it isn't serious yet; this is only the beginning."

At Kiel the effect of the strike can readily be seen. From here railroads lead to many industrial enterprises. Long lines of freight-cars are standing on the tracks, hundreds of them, but all empty. I now remember that I haven't seen any freight handled at any station. All freight-traffic, save that of provisions, is at a standstill throughout the country. It is officially admitted.

Another result of the strike is keenly to be seen: the dinner table at the railroad restaurant is very poor equipped. There are only four dishes to select from. Under normal conditions, from fifteen to twenty are to be found, when one really revels at the Swedish railroad restaurants. Some old and crusty slices of rye bread lie in a basket getting older and older. No fresh bread is to be had as the strike of the bakers is complete."—"Frankfurter Zeitung."

Swedish Steel.

I received to-day, the sixteenth day of the strike, my strongest impression of the Swedish workers' solidarity and unparalleled determination to fight. To-day finds me in Eskilstuna, the most solid fortress of the many in the Swedish labor movement.

Eskilstuna!—it sounds of rigid steel, that name, the mere thought of which calls up the glitter of knives made there. The heartiest locksmiths in the world are on strike. Their ranks are closer, more solid than elsewhere in the land. Quite natural as Eskilstuna is the most typical, most concentrated manufacturing city in Sweden.

The Swedish general strike is really the first social-strife. It is not like Russia's or Finland's recent general strikes endeavoring to bring about some temporary political reform, nor as the French Syndicalists built on sentiment and parliamentary opportunities, but relies on the workers' own organizations and nothing else. Against the working class stands the defiant, arrogant Swedish aristocracy, ever alert to proclaim its superiority over the Swedish workingmen, as formerly against the Norwegian people.

In this strike the organized class-consciousness of the workers commands the situation to a greater extent than ever in any struggle between capital and labor. But no one can as yet predict the outcome. The employers, who longed for the lock-out, are playing a desperate game. The stake is nothing short of the workingmen's right to strike, their unity, the Swedish steel—so to speak—but the men will know how to counteract the attacks. An army, showing such cohesion and vigor as these strikers are doing after sixteen days of struggle, will not surrender unconditionally.

The world-wide importance of this strike lies in its demonstrating a new expedient in social warfare. The capitalists themselves called forth the strike, therefore it assumed the character of a means of defence. Eventually, however, it may become a means of attack.

Fortunate it was for the international labor movement that the solid, Swedish steel was the first to be put to a test. For it has proven to be pretty well hardened.—Christiania "Social Democrat."

Wrath of Contract Fanatics.

There is in this country a small group of signed contract fanatics who thought that class-antagonism could be overcome and social harmony established if only a system of binding contracts could be brought about, with contracts so "binding" that neither of the parties would be able to get away from them, no matter how serious the circumstances might grow. Under the pressure of the general strike and under the extraordinary conditions arising along with it, some contracts have, as known, gone to pieces. And the beautiful dream that the contracts would solve the social problem has faded away. They have been reduced to simply what they are: a good help on to road forward to the only real solution, which can be nothing else and nothing less than what we Social Democrats advocate: the abolition of classes.

But those, who have seen their dream of the social wonder-cure shattered by the fierce reality of events, are now condemning, with an energy never heard of when employers committed a breach of contract, those who now are the contract breakers who in this instance are found, we admit on the workingmen's side. Those fanatics are now calling society to arms to punish the infidels and re-establish "faith in agreements," else "society were lost."—"Svaret."

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Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m. at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 6. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary. 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 207. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Maccabee Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, at Hall 401 Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street. People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

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